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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Season—Metropolitan Scenes—Chronique Scandaleuse—The Strike at Preston—American Topics—The British Revenue—Dramatic and Musical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3.

We are just passing through one of those seasons which have given London a bad name, and caused many a foreigner to believe that the sun is an unknown phenomenon in these regions. For a month past the sky has seemed to be within a few feet of the roof-tops, leaden in color, and occasionally pouring down upon us torrents of rain. A miserable east wind has swept up and down the streets, afflicting the people with all manner of ailments, and casting a weight of depression on the mind which no effort is able to shake off. Everybody one meets seems plunged in a fit of the deepest dejection. Toward dinner-time countenances may brighten a little, and for a few hours bright lights and good fare serve to dispel the horrors which weeks of melancholy weather accumulate upon the spirit. But on the following morning there is the same unnatural darkness in the streets, the rain descends steadily, the sky is black, the bitter east wind cuts like a whip of steel. Can you wonder that we should be deemed a morose and sad-hearted people? I scarcely remember having obtained a fair look in the face at the sun since last October. He may have peeped forth through watery clouds for a few minutes, but it was always a very stagey-looking sun, and disappears quite as quickly as if he were moved by a scene-shifter. The other day the volunteers intended to hold a grand review, as their wont is on Easter Monday. They went down to Dover, and found themselves just in time to face one of the heaviest gales which have visited that part of the coast this Winter. They got wet to the skin—probably many of them will have reason to remember the day as long as they live. After all they have only been "chaffed" for their pains. If an enemy wanted to invade England at Dover he could not, it is said, choose a better time than when the volunteers were there. The railway is so occupied that it would not be able to bring down regular troops, and want of proper training and organization would render the volunteers entirely useless. No officer could manage them on the sudden. This is what military men say, and the volunteers are not able to answer the assertion. Consequently they are rapidly declining in public favor, and if we had five years more of peace the probability is that the volunteer force of 120,000 men would collapse. It needs the apprehension of war to keep martial ardor alive.

To-day, for the first time in several weeks, the east wind has abated, and ladies begin to summon up courage to go out into the streets. Moreover, the town is just assuming its gayest dress. Rich and elegant carriages crowd the streets, and the "dry goods" dealers partially recover their spirits. On Tuesday night the opera seasons opened, of course, with the opera which everybody is sick and tired of—"Norma." The object of fixing upon that must be to add to the general gloom and depression still hanging like a blight over the town. Happily, however, the operatic staff are all quarreling with each other for our amusement. Actors and singers are known to be jealous of each other sometimes, and the amalgamation of two companies has produced a violent storm. Mlle. This is to sing a part rightfully belonging to Mlle. That, and of course the latter flings her engagement in the manager's face. The poor manager is obliged to start off to Paris just as he was about to sit down to dinner in order that he may calm the rage of the injured lady. Everybody is jealous of everybody. "She shan't sing that—he has no business to play in that position," are the cries which rend Covent Garden. Fancy what a life the manager must be leading. Mr. COSTA will not conduct. Mr. SAINTON will not play the violin. Mr. LAZARUS declines to perform on the cornet. Mlle. NILSSON refuses to sing—most grievous loss of all. The whole affair is in confusion. Why cannot these artistes love each other as men of letters do, for example?

SCANDALOUS GOSSIP.

The hurley-burley of musicians at least serves to divert attention from the east-wind, and beside there have been several attempts in society to give people something to talk about. To begin with—rather a strong beginning—a Marquis ran away with another man's wife. The "other man" happened to hold an official position under Government, and the lady was very well known in general circles. She went to the Queen's *levée*, and instead of returning home, went off with the Marquis of WATERFORD. The husband—Captain V——, —set off in pursuit and caught the fugitives, but the lady preferred to remain with her newly-found "protector." "Seeing that the affair has been going on so long, I wonder V—— took so much trouble," was the remark made to me by a friend of the bereaved husband on the night when his wife fled. Perhaps the Marquis will suffer most by this little adventure in the end. He cannot show his face here again for some years, and he is obliged to give up his establishment in Ireland. But the Marquises of this family have never been squeamish in such matters. The present goose is 25 years old, and has about as much sense as he was born with.

While the scandal-mongers were rolling this sweet morsel under their tongues, another sensation arrived to cheer them. This time a well-known Warwickshire family were implicated. The wife was about to make her lord the present of a child, when she suddenly announced that the father was *not* the husband. He threatened a suit for divorce, but the question was upon *which* of the lady's lovers should he fix as co-respondent! There is said to have been a wide choice. The lady was indifferent as regards the decision. But now, it appears, the insinuations against the lady's character were founded only upon her own incoherent exclamations during her illness. The husband has tried to hush-up the whole story, but unfortunately it was already in the hands of newspaper men. They, in dull times like these, could not afford to part with it hastily, and Warwickshire is consequently much shocked—at the *disclosure*, be it understood. The crime consists in being found out. There are great outcries about the "licentiousness" of the press, but as to the licentiousness of good society, such a thing is never mentioned.

In fact, writers are really growing very personal. Here is the *Standard* publishing all kinds of revelations concerning Mr. GLADSTONE's life and habits. It has found out that after the victorious division of the second reading of the Irish Church bill he went to offer up thanks, on a week day, in a church where Ritualism is carried out to an extreme almost unknown elsewhere. The church is a good distance from Mr. GLADSTONE's house—therefore, he could not have gone there as a matter of convenience. Mr. GLADSTONE is a Ritualist, and he worshiped in a church where the service is in conformity with his ideas. Is there anything so very dreadful in that, after all? Then Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE is accused of caricaturing public men in his new novel, *Phineas Finn*, but the novelist writes to vindicate himself. He declares that he did not mean to depict Mr. BRIGHT under the name of Turnbull, but his contradiction is very curiously worded, and suggests the probability that Mr. TROLLOPE was anxious chiefly to evade the charge. Certain it is that the English readers of *Phineas Finn* will find it difficult to avoid seeing a resemblance between Mr. Daubeny and Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. Gresham and Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. Mildmay and Lord RUSSELL, Lord de Terrier and Lord DERBY. If the sketch of Mr. Turnbull was not meant for Mr. BRIGHT, people will go on believing that it was. This license was recently extended to the stage, where, in a play by Mr. EDMUND YATES, Mr. SWINBURNE, the poet, was brought forward in a manner as gross and offensive as are some of Mr. SWINBURNE's own writings. Moreover, there have appeared within the last few weeks several journals which openly violate common decency in dealing with private character. The most malignant attacks are made under flimsy disguises, and everybody wonders why some of the aggrieved persons do not seek for the protection of the law. A shameful article was recently published in one of these publications—the *Queen's Messenger*—under the title of "The Duke of Farebrother." The most disgraceful charges were brought against the Royal Duke in question. He was accused even of having shown cowardice at the battle of Inkermann. Since then the attack has been renewed, and of course people buy the *Queen's Messenger* to see who is the next victim. Moral England is improving backward. The Press is going back to the standard of the *Age* and *John Bull*, and even the wives of our statesmen are not secure from malicious attacks. When Mrs. DISRAELI was created a peeress the *Daily News* set to work throwing mud at her in the hope of wounding her husband. Yet, of course, the English Press is so very much superior to anything the rest of the world has to boast of.

THE STRIKE AT PRESTON.

Among the more serious matters which occupy attention is that unhappy strike at Preston which threatens to throw 16,000 men out of employment. I asked, in a recent letter, how it happens that none of the recognized friends of the working classes had interyened to settle the dispute between the workmen and the masters? I am glad to state now that Mr. MUNDELLA, M. P., has come forward to offer his friendly offices. Mr. MUNDELLA has done a great deal toward making "Courts of Conciliation" popular, and he has been an able advocate of arbitration in all trade disputes. The facts he has now to deal with are very simple—the manufacturers say hat they had better close their mills altogether than pay the present rate of wages, and that a reduction of ten per cent. is absolutely indispensable. The workmen, on the other hand, while admitting that the state of trade is very bad, contend that a reduction of five per cent. would be quite sufficient to protect the masters from loss. Mr. MUNDELLA has not yet made any practical proposition—he has merely sent down to Preston for information. But should he succeed in settling the quarrel, another great blow to strikes will have been dealt. The principle of the "Courts of Conciliation" which he is anxious to establish in Preston is this: A council is chosen consisting of employers and employed. He has found that a controversy can readily be settled by "friendly discussion" at these Boards, but there is provision made for a casting vote, should discussion fail. In the course of three years and a half, however, it was not once found necessary where the Courts were tried to take a vote. "Experience teaches me," wrote Mr. MUNDELLA, some little time ago, "that it is always better, if possible, to agree without voting. And it is surprising how this attempt at friendly bagaining removes those difficulties from which strikes commonly ensue." The workmen generally think highly of Mr. MUNDELLA, and they returned him to Parliament from Sheffield, at the last election, in place of Mr. ROEBUCK. In one council, held at Nottingham, the workmen, who had demanded an increase of wages, were brought face to face with some foreign manufacturers of the article they themselves made, and it was proved that these manufacturers could *undersell* them, and that if they insisted on a rise in wages they would simply throw all the trade into a foreign market. It is difficult to resist a course of argument so conclusive as this. With the gradual adoption of Courts of Conciliation strikes must become impossible.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

There is an article in the *Economist* of to-day which may not command the assent of your readers, or perhaps contain anything very new to them, but which it is worth while calling attention to for a moment. It is upon the "material condition of the United States," and its object is to show that America has furnished a very striking proof of the evils of that commercial policy which we have discarded. The last report of Mr. WELLS supplies the statistics of the article, and as I have seen that report partly printed and fully discussed in the NEW-YORK TIMES, I shall not quote any of the figures cited by the writer in the *Economist*. He mentions the authority of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the statement that three-fifths of the skilled laborers in New-York "are not receiving decent living wages," while there are thousands of operatives unemployed. I may add that the series of articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES upon the condition of the laboring classes in America, the cost of living and kindred topics, has attracted great attention in political circles here, and have not been without their impression on the President of the Poor Law Board, who once talked of sending out our pauper class to the United States.

To return: The writer in the *Economist* maintains that neither the paper currency nor the taxation has caused the advance of prices so generally complained of in the United States. Taxation is less now with you than with us, and the writer doubts whether it "is really much more than could be borne with comparative ease under a proper system." It is the high tariff which the *Economist* holds to be at the bottom of the mischief. Although I no not like making quotations, I am obliged to present the following argument of your contemporary unabridged:

"The effect of a high tariff when foreign articles that would come in are kept out by it must be equivalent to the destruction of so much capital, and at the most vital points in the economy of the nation. A tariff like the American one raises the price of the articles affected, that is, the price of almost everything except the raw produce of the country itself, and the capital which would otherwise have sufficed for the business of the country is at once insufficient. Whatever may be the precise effect on prices generally, the system must plainly diminish both the profit of the capitalist and the wages of the laborer. At the same time everything is made dearer to the consumer as well as the producer, so that the effective demand for the national productions is diminished."

The writer goes on to illustrate these principles by the instances brought forward in Mr. WELLS' report—lumber and pig-iron. "However bad the present state of affairs may be," says the *Economist* in conclusion, "the protected manufacturer will always apprehend as worse for him the renewal of the competition which he has artificially warded off, and which he is less than ever able to meet." I must leave this abridgement of the article to the judgment of the reader.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The returns of the revenue for the first quarter of the year are not satisfactory. There is a falling off, as compared with last year, to the extent of £564,000, although this is partially compensated for by an increase in the excise and Post Office. The net decrease in the revenue is £219,000. There is the excess of Abyssinian expenditure to be provided for, and altogether Mr. LOWE will scarcely be able to bring forward a very popular Budget, unless, indeed, he proceeds upon the principle which first made Mr. GLADSTONE popular—taking off duties—*i. e.*, lessening indirect taxation and increasing direct taxation. Cast the burden of government upon one class, the class least likely to complain. Whether Mr. LOWE makes a further step in this direction or not, you will know long before the present letter reaches you.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Another new drama, called "Dreams," by Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, was produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday last. It is the same play as "Lady Clara de Vere," but "adapted" for the London stage. Mr. ROBERTSON cannot afford to make many experiments of the same kind. It is not only a bad play, but it is one of the worst I have seen for a long time. I saw it on its first representation, and at one time thought it was doomed. The hisses were loud and persistent. When Mr. ROBERTSON came on the stage at the fall of the curtain, he, too, was loudly hissed as well as cheered, and he stood there for some few moments, as if in defiance of the hisses. The play was not well acted, but still it met with no more than its deserts. Is success spoiling Mr. ROBERTSON? It needs the sharp touch of adversity to keep a man up to his proper mark. We must remember, too, that the managers are all pressing him for plays, and under these circumstances a man is tempted to turn out work faster than its merit would warrant. Mr. ROBERTSON cannot be receiving less than £350 or £400 a week just now from all sources, London and provincial.

On Thursday night the Opera House was crowded, and the audience *thawed* a little. It had been exceedingly frigid the first night. The performance was "Rigoletto," and Signor MONGINI sang the music allotted to the Duke superbly. Mr. SANTLEY was *Rigoletto*, and Mlle. VANSINI, a *débutante* of last season, *Gilda*, his daughter. Nothing could have been more perfect than the quartet in the third act. I hear that Mlle. PATTI make her first appearance about the 4th of May. L.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

News from the Insurgents—Bubbles—Arrests of Political Offenders—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

The Siguanea, the name of a mountainous district situated on the south side of the island, about 20 miles south from Cienfuegos, the chain of mountains extending from the Hanabanilla River toward Trinidad and the coast. According to all reports, both Cuban and Spanish, a Cuban army of ten to fifteen thousand men, and consisting of the very flower of the Cubans from the Cinco Villas, occupied this region. The Spanish troops, over four thousand strong, left Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and Trinidad simultaneously on the 28th, and according to the official account published arrived on the 31st at Siguanea, within easy communicating distance. The troops were commanded by Generals BUCETA LETONA PELAER and ESCALANTE, the big guns of the army of operations, and on arriving at the Siguanea the official report concludes by stating that they did not meet with a single insurgent, although they had marched from different directions, had explored everywhere, and had found the defences of the insurgents abandoned. This official history is one of the strangest and most peculiar documents I have ever read, and I have been wondering how and in what manner an army of twelve thousand men, completely surrounded, managed to make themselves invisible and escape without even a single man having been seen by the attacking forces. At any rate, the troops returned from whence they came, and the insurgents are somewhere else. In view of the peculiar results attending these hunts, or battues, as the Spaniards factitiously term them, the journals are advocating that a padron or census be taken of every person residing in the island, specifying their particular residence, and making them liable to be tried as insurgents if they should be found away from home at any time without having first given notice to the Police, and giving a clear account where they have been. The Cubans enjoy an immense advantage over the Spaniards in this respect, as they can come and go at will, disperse when there is any indication of defeat, and again assemble when there are any probabilities of success. Excepting a very few Cubans brought up in Spain, or some members of the aristocracy and nobility, the insurgents can count on the rest of their countrymen, and on their aid and sympathy. The fighting Cubans from Puerto Principe, Bayamo and Holguin are by themselves sufficient to keep the Spaniards busily employed for many months to come, and in their region of the country it will be impossible to organize successfully the proposed rural Police, as in the Cinco Villas, where the planters are now organizing a regular Police force of 800 infantry and 200 cavalry.

BUBBLES.

The statement that the revolution would be over in thirty to sixty days—that the Spanish Government has sent money to Cuba—that, according to A. OAKEY HALL and HENRY WARD BEECHER, the insurgents now hold 147 towns and cities in the island—this is almost true, but 146½ of these towns have been recently imported from the moon, the entire island not containing 147, and the insurgents holding only half of Gibarra, that is, a few houses on the other side of the town. The Spaniards hold all the towns, and south of Cienfuegos the insurgents hold about all the country. The matter has been pretty fairly divided.

ARRESTS OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Arrests of suspected persons continue to be made, and especially of such Cubans returning from the United States who have been sufficiently imprudent to attract the attention of the Spanish spies. Five passengers, who arrived by the *Eagle*, were arrested and are now confined in the Morro. New-York is full of spies, and, as a friend informs me who has a chance to know, their reports about the movements of prominent Cubans in the United States are most minute and voluminous. I asked whether all such spies were Spaniards. "Oh no; no nation is unrepresented, and Cuba furnishes a larger number than old Spain; but we don't place so much faith in their reports, because they are from such Cubans as we know to be blackguards, and who would sell their father for money." "But how do they manage to understand the English language?" I asked again. "We have men of all nations in our employ, and your American detectives are most excellent to govern our spies, and order them where to go and how to act."

Among the prisoners brought by the *Rapido* are the following from Sti Spiritus: LUIS ALCANTARA, Notary of the Army; JUAN MARQUEZ, Justice of the Peace; Dr. JUDALECIO TALAS, Alderman; LEANDRO ECHEMENDIA, Alderman; D. ECHEMENDIA, physician; A. DE MENERES, Lieutenant of Volunteers and Public Surveyor; J. M. CANCIO, RAMON CASTANEDA, ANTONIO ECHEMENDIA, GOMEZ, the manufacturer of the cartridges which were sent to Gibarra, and to which the priest CASTILLO, who was sent to Fernando Po, furnished the lead, and many others of note and distinction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several street rows, caused by political excitement, took place last night.

The Treasurer of the University, Mr. JULIAN PEREIRA, has run away, taking the salaries of the Professors and some University funds with him. PEREIRA only imitated the Government, which some five months ago robbed the University of $60,000, its reserve fund and savings, calling it a loan.

Mr. CRABB, the administrator of ALDAMA's estate, has been arrested and confined in the jail at Matanzas, charged with having caused the death of nine negroes on the plantation, and of holding suspicious meetings of foreigners on the estate. Owing to the influence of ALDAMA he was released. QUASIMODO.

The Flag Hissed in a Richmond Theatre.

From the Richmond State Journal, April 13.

An incident occurred last night at the Richmond Theatre, during the performance of the "Forty Thieves," which proves beyond peradventure of a doubt that the people of Richmond are "thoroughly reconstructed and Americanized." One of the actors, during a medley song made up of nursery rhymes, and odds and ends, happened to sing, when it came to his turn,

"The Star-spangled Banner, long may it wave."

Ere he had completed the line, there were hisses from different parts of the house; whereupon BISHOP caught up the refrain from his brother actor and added,

"O'er Afric's burning sands,"

which was received with the most deafening applause from all parts of the house, long-continued and enthusiastic. It was *encored*, and the same scene reënacted. A number of army officers present (all honor to them) left the house, to manifest their indignation at this insult offered to their country's flag. The few "hisses" offered would not have amounted to anything; but when the ribald jest, at the expense of the flag, received such a tremendous outburst of exultant delight, there was no mistaking the true sentiment of the vast majority of the house.

UTAH.

The Mormon General Conference—The Co-operative Movement—Newspaper Enterprises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, April 5, 1869.

The Mormon Annual General Conference commences to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Big Tabernacle, on the Temple Block, in this city. The weather now is all that could be desired, although, in consequence of the numer ous late storms, the roads are very muddy, and travel is anything but agreeable. The Conference usually lasts three days, and is devoted to preaching, mainly on the prominent ecclesiastical topics of the time, exhortation, filling up accidental vacancies in church organization, calling of missionaries, voting for the regular church authorities, disfellowshipping important public offenders, and the transaction of any public church business of importance.

To these Conferences the Mormon people come from all parts of the Territory, just as the ancient Jews were in the habit of going up to Jerusalem to worship. These Conferences, therefore, are times of numberless reunions of families, relatives, friends and acquaintances ordinarily separated by the exigencies of every-day life. In consequence of the frequency with which important movements are publicly determined on and made known at these Conference times, they are always occasions of great expectation, as many individual considerations and arrangements depend on them. Calculations are always made subject (mentally, at least) to the contingencies of the conferences, and many enterprises are deferred until the time of conference is past, lest the conference movements should operate prejudicially.

It is fully expected generally that the subject of coöperation will constitute one of the most important tests for amplification by the various speakers, as it has been one of the chief topics of public discourse and action for some time past, and is yet but an experiment, although now of general adoption, with prospects of very extensive development in this Territory in the future.

After considerable cold and snow and rain and mud, a fine time appears to have commenced. April thus far has been very pleasant, and agricultural operations have advanced rapidly.

Miss LUCILLE WESTERN and Mr. J. A. HERNE, with Miss ANNIE LOCKHART, still continue at the theatre, drawing good houses, excepting during the very wet weather. At meeting or at work during the day, at theatre at night—such is life with many Mormons, and it is difficult to say which they enjoy most.

Last Christmas literary matters seemed to promise exceeding briskness, but the promise has hardly been realized yet. Ogden, it was strongly reported, was to be blessed with three daily papers. As yet it has none, and the railroad has gone by it to Bear River. The *Reporter*, of this city, it is stated, will shortly remove to the new town of Corinne, on Bear River. Mr. STENHOUSE, editor and propietor of the Ogden *Times* to be, is now on his return to this place from the East, with material for his new paper, which, it is generally understood, will be started immediately after his arrival. The *Utah Magazine*, at the close of the first year, suspends issue a few weeks, in order to get a good start with the second year with new type, better paper, more matter, enlarged form, lower price, and, let us charitably hope, a more attractive appearance; for hitherto, if beauty has been an advantage, the *Magazine* has labored under serious disadvantages.

It is reported about town that BRIGHAM YOUNG contemplates a visit to the Southern settlements, and probably to the Colorado River, as soon as the Conference is well over.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Another Hearing at the Massachusetts State-house—Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Hon. George F. Hoar, Late M. C., and the Famous Aaron Alpeoria Bradley on the Question.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 14, 1869.

The advocates of woman suffrage had another hearing at the State-house to-day, and brought forward as their spokesmen Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D., the well-known reform advocating clergyman who keeps pace with the Wendell Phillips class pretty regularly; Ex-Congressman GEORGE F. HOAR, of Worcester, brother of the new Attorney-General and acknowledged leader of the Bar in Worcester County, and the famous AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY, the colored reconstructionist, who made music, somewhat of the discordant order to be sure, down in Georgia during the reconstruction times. But perhaps I do not state the exact truth when I say that Mr. BRADLEY was under the wing of the advocates of suffrage to women who manage the hearings, with Messrs. CLARKE and HOAR, but rather fancy that he came unbidden and spoke at his own suggestion entirely.

Mr. CLARKE said in his speech, that he supposed nobody has a natural right to vote. Voting is a contrivance by which we get public opinion organized into government. Now the question is, whether by extending the suffrage to women we shall get better things organized in the government than are now organized through the voting of men alone; whether it would be for the good of the common weal for women to vote. He conceived three systems in regard to suffrage: that in which there is no such thing as suffrage, that in which suffrage is limited, and that in which it is universal. The first system is found in the government of Mohammedan conntries. In these countries there is no such thing as public opinion. The whole object of their Governments is to tax the people, not to protect their property or their rights. If we take the Governments of Europe we find the modified forms of public opinion. Their aim is not to get the opinion of the whole public, but of the wisest, the most intellectual, the best, the so-called higher classes. There are a good many strong arguments in support of this system, and there is something reasonable in this, after all. But the actual working of this is inevitably class legislation; and the effect of this limited suffrage is, that, after a while, the excluded class, when it gets strong enough, breaks out into revolution. Limited suffrage, then, means revolution instead of reform. Now, on the other hand, universal suffrage means reform without revolution. Our policy here is to let everything in the public mind express itself; that the opinion of the whole shall go through suffrage to the Government, and organize itself there. To be sure we have to organize with the good and the wise and the intelligent, ignorance and vice. We have to take this risk. But we think it's best—the result is worthy of the risk. We do not get the opinion of the entire whole, for we make some restrictions which we think are judicious, and except minors, idiots, criminals and women. Experiment has shown us that as we make suffrage more and more universal, partial influence is neutralized by other influences. Take the wisest of men and give them sole power, and they become narrow, one-sided, and unjust; but give the right in government to all classes, and on the whole the good and the bad influences balance and neutralize each other. We know very well that there are certain conditions to make universal suffrage successful. For example, education. This we have recognized, and therefore have opened free schools for the education of the masses. In support of public free schools, we say the law of self-preservation compels us to have them; and, on the same principle, we have the free Press and free speech. Now, the question comes, if this is the foundation of the principles of suffrage, on what principle do we exclude women? It is clear why we exclude minors; but certainly this objection does not apply to them. Nor does the objection brought against the voting of idiots and insane persons. We exclude criminals because they are public enemies, because we think they have no good will toward the Government; surely women have the best of will. So there must be some special reason. Some persons say that women do not wish it. If it were so he did not think it a good argument. Some neighbors of his do not want to vote; but that was no reason why he should not be allowed to vote. No doubt there were many women in the State who would sign remonstrances against the passage of a law giving women the suffrage. He knew where to go to find these women. He would not go to the intellectual and the thinking and the earnest, but to the frivolous women. The argument that Christianity is opposed to woman suffrage he thought lame; the very passage in Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, so often quoted in support of this point, demonstrated clearly to his mind that Christianity supports the advancement of woman. Christianity knows no male or female. Some hold that suffrage will make woman masculine. He thought that God and nature would take care that women should always be woman; that by opening the doors to her she would not go into any door that she ought not to enter. He had noticed, in looking into history, that the moment woman has found it her duty to enter upon a new sphere she has lost none of her modesty, sweetness, and simplicity. Doubtless the immediate effects of giving suffrage to woman will be danger and harm. The increase of the majorities will, perhaps, follow everywhere, for doubtless the majority of women will vote with the majority of men for awhile. But this would be but temporary, and, by and by, women would think and act for themselves. Certainly on questions affecting the home, he thought women would vote as they thought, independent of men; they would vote for what they thought was right, and not what was politic. He did not think that women were essentially better than men, but he thought that the moral sentiment was stronger in them than in men. They were different from men, and therefore were needed in our politics. We are in danger now. Corrupt men, thieves are getting into our politics. There is too much legislation for personal ends. We need a purifying element in our politics, and can get it by admitting woman to the ballot."

Congressman HOAR gave an evidently carefully prepared argument, and in the legal style, addressing the Committee as if he was addressing a jury, and laying down the law to them which as true jurors they should heed. His argument was to show that there was no reason in the world why women should not vote in common with men. He regarded three things as essential in the person who would vote: a desire for the public welfare, the capacity to judge of the character of the persons proposed for candidates, and the capacity to judge of the effect of proposed measures. These he contended women have, and, therefore, should be allowed to vote. He believed that the effect of woman's admittance to the ballot would be gratifying. She would be the friend of the working man, would bring about all good reforms, in labor, raise the pay of the working woman to the level of the pay of the working man of the same order, elevate the tone of society, and purify the ballot and not degrade herself. In enlarging on the point that woman was every way as able to throw the ballot as man as regards education, he spoke of Mrs. RIPLEY, of Concord, of whom it has been said that she was able to hold any professorship in Harvard College, and who, he said, had fitted for college some of the most brilliant, able, polished and learned men of the State, and yet she was not allowed to vote for the smallest officers of her town.

Mr. BRADLEY drew his argument from the assertion which he made that the women of this country already had the right to vote given them in the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

The Committee will hear no more now on this question, but meditate awhile in secret, and bring out their report as soon as they can. This will be, it is generally anticipated, in favor of suffrage, but whether the Legislature will vote for suffrage is a doubtful, very doubtful question. I understand that nearly seventy-five hundred women have already petitioned for the right; and only one remonstrance has thus far been received. MUNROE.

PETROLEUM BURNED.

Destruction of an Oil Refinery in Pittsburg—A Loss of $200,000—Several Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, April 15.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has taken place in the city for several months, occurred at the extensive oil works of FORSYTHE BROS., on the Sharpsburg road, in the Eighteenth Ward yesterday.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a still containing a quantity of benzine, which was being distilled by steam, a new process, in consequence of too great a pressure, exploded, and the contents which were scattered over two or three acres of ground ignited whenever it came in contact with fire, and almost instantly everything on the west side of the still for a distance of 100 yards was enveloped in flames. Within a short distance of the still was a frame house occupied by Mr. CRANE, which was covered with the burning fluid, and the inmates, Mrs. CRANE and her baby, Mrs. MCDONOUGH, THOS. COOK and PAT RYAN, becoming frightened at the explosion, ran out into the flames and were seriously burned, none of them severely, however.

As soon as the benzine was consumed the flames on that side of the oil works subsided, without any serious damage having been done. The benzine remaining in the exploded tank continued to burn, and from it the flames communicated to the agitators above and to the oil stills below, when the conflagration became general. The settling house, in which there were five tanks, containing about 1,500 barrels of finished oil, next took fire, and from that the fire spread to the building in which was the distilled oil tank, which contained between 7,000 and 8,000 barrels of distilled oil. The several buildings referred to were consumed in a very short space of time, and the immense quantity of oil in the tanks becoming ignited, the flames raged with still greater fury, and defied all efforts made to extinguish them.

The entire works cover about 4 acres of ground, and the buildings, with one or two exceptions, were all brick, and built in a substantial manner. The barreling-house, which is situated on the north side of the grounds, and two large crude oil-tanks with a capacity of 25,000 barrels, each adjoining it, had, up to a late hour last night, escaped the flames, and it was thought that they could be saved. The cooper-shop, a frame structure, situated between the distilled oil tank and the road, had escaped the flames up to the time our reporter left the scene of conflagration, but owing to its proximity to the great volume of burning oil, it was probably destroyed.

As soon as possible after the first explosion an alarm was struck from box No. 76, which is located near the Cemetery gate, over a mile from the fire, and the Fire Department in the Third District responded promptly, and worked faithfully all day. Their entire efforts were to save three buildings, which the flames had not reached, surrounding the fire, as it was impossible to save those that were burning when they arrived, or to save the oil which was already on fire.

A crude oil tank belonging to KOEHLER & BROTHERS, whose refinery is adjoining that of FORSYTHE BROTHERS, was burned, but it contained but a small quantity of oil, and consequently the loss was but trifling. A building of the Mutual Refining Company, some distance below, was also on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they had made much progress. Two oil boats, belonging to FORSYTHE BROTHERS, also took fire, and floated some distance down the river, when they were stopped and the fire put out, before the boats had received any material damage.

The loss, so far as could be ascertained, would not fall short of $100,000, on which there was about $45,000 insurance. The fire was still burning when our reporter left the ground, and there was but little, if any, probability of saving any portion of the oil in the tanks that were on fire, or of quenching the flames until the oil was entirely consumed.

The ladies and children who were burned were removed to the residence of a neighbor and kindly cared for. Their injuries are not of a serious nature. COOK was only slightly burned about the face and hands. RYAN, it appears, has been unwell for some days, and at the time of the explosion was in bed, having no clothing on but his shirt. On hearing the explosion, he jumped from the bed, and seeing the house enveloped in flames, ran out, without taking time to put on any more clothing, and in that condition ran over a mile before stopping. His legs and feet were slightly burned. He stopped in a house near the casualty, and was kindly cared for by the occupants.

Where Did Twitchell Get His Poison?

From the Philadelphia North American, April 15.

The hydrocyanic acid with which TWITCHELL destroyed his life was not the acid of the drug stores. Dr. WEIR MITCHELL informs us concerning it. The acid prescribed for medical use, as prescribed by the Faculty, is diluted with nine parts of water. Of the acid of SCHEELE's strength, as found in the cell of TWITCHELL, one drop requires ninety-nine parts of water to reduce it to the standard of the acid used in pharmacy. Of the latter a tablespoonful would have answered all the purpose required of it by the suicide. It might have been obtained with comparative ease by any plausible person convincing a druggist that he wanted it for a special purpose. But this Scheele's acid is used to so limited an extent that apothecaries do not keep it. It is a poison that no private person would prepare. The apparatus in which to produce it is extensive, and the fumes evolved in its various stages of manufacture are highly noxious, if not deadly. That the poison was not furnished from any retail drug store may be set down as certain. If the bottle found in TWITCHELL's cell was full when he got it, he drank enough of the poison to send him into the other world with scarce less celerity than if he had been blown from a cannon's mouth. Where the Scheele acid was obtained by the person who smuggled it into the cell of TWITCHELL is a question as puzzling as any other connected with the romance.

THE MINNESOTA HORROR.

Funeral of the Five Victims of the Maniac Gray—The Relatives Visit the Murderer in Jail.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, April 10.

The curtain has fallen upon another act in the fearful Oakdale tragedy. The fact being generally known that the funeral services of the ill-fated mother and her four children would take place at St. Mary's Church yesterday, the church was crowded and a number were collected about the doors. About 12 o'clock the sad procession of the bodies of the victims, the mourning relatives and sympathizing neighbors and friends, in carriages, wagons, on horseback and on foot, arrived at the church. The five coffins were removed to the foot of the altar, the mother in the centre and two of the children on each side. The sad, unusual sight drew tears from the eyes of almost all present. The solemn and impressive services for the dead of the Catholic Church were read by Rev. Father CALLIETT, the choir chanting the responses. At the conclusion of the services, Father CALLIETT delivered a brief discourse, alluding to the fearful calamity which had occurred, and pointing the mourning friends to the Heavenly Father as the only source of consolation in such deep affliction, and requested the congregation to unite with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The procession then moved to the burial ground, where all five bodies were deposited in one grave.

The sorrowing relatives then directed their steps to the wretched living. At this meeting there were present the aged father, two brothers and two sisters, and several neighbors and friends of the family. The prisoner had passed a quiet night, and had been considerably relieved by medicine prescribed by Dr SMITH, the attending physician. He appeared more rational, and conversed with Sheriff GRACE during the day, by whom he had been informed that the funeral of his wife and children was taking place.

On the arrival of the party at the jail, Mr. GRACE went in to notify GRAY of their presence and to prepare him in a measure for the interview. When they appeared at the entrance to the corridor (where he could see them, however) he became excited, and cried loudly to be released, that they were coming to hang him. When they formed a weeping circle around him he quieted somewhat, but still his eyes rolled from one to the other with a vacant, meaningless stare. It was some time before the father's emotions would permit him to address his unhappy son. He then asked his son if he knew him. He answered, "Yes, father!" and immediately exclaimed, "I done it! I killed them all!" His father then asked him if he was sensible of what he had done. He answered in a loud voice, "I am!" "Are you sorry for it?" "I am!" He was then asked several questions, but his answers to most of them were rambling. His eyes would roll in speechless, nameless misery, and he would cry out, "I done the deed," "I done it in cool blood," "They are all gone to Heaven," &c.

He was then allowed to become quiet again, and then asked if he wanted to go home? With a sigh of unutterable woe he exclaimed: "Oh! I am going to hell! I can't repent. Take me out and hang me!" His brothers and sisters spoke to him, and shook his manacled hands, weeping bitterly. He recognized them all and called them by name. He also recognized the neighbors who were present, and also Mr. MCALLISTER, of this city, who knew the family in Pennsylvania. When asked why he did the deed, he replied: "I was tired of my life that morning." "But why did you kill your wife and children?" "I wanted them out of the way! Oh! I can't repent!" &c. And then he broke out in an agonized tone: "As true as God is my judge, I did not know what I was doing that morning." He seemed greatly excited, and seemed to writhe in more than mortal agony. After this paroxysm he became rambling in his talk again, and his weeping relatives turned to leave. By the advice of Sheriff GRACE, they did not take formal leave of him. His father simply said he was going, but would come in and see him again every day. He took no notice of their departure, and did not seem to be aware that they had left for some time. All at once he cried out, "God Almighty knows they are all innocent. I done the deed. They know nothing of it. I struck her on the head with the grubbing hoe."

In all his talk concerning the murder he has strictly adhered to the first statement published on Thursday morning. No definite arrangements have been made concerning his custody hereafter, but an effort will be made to remove him to the Insane Asylum by Monday next.

The Burning of the Steamer General Grant.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 10.

The steamship *General Grant*, just arrived from New-York, took fire Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, and before the flames could be suppressed, burned to the water's edge. The fire, originating in the engineer's storeroom, could not be reached until it gathered such volume as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. Finally, bursting through the upper decks from the after part of the vessel, she was soon enveloped in flames. The engines, promptly on the ground from three distinct alarms, poured upon the ship a continuous stream of water; but from the time the flames burst through the lower deck and creeping into every part of the ship, showed the vessel on fire from stem to stern, all hopes of saving it was at an end. The commander of the ship, Captain H. S. QUICK, and his officers and men united the most unremitting exertions to those of the Fire Department in vain. The lifeboat and some other property about the vessel was preserved through the exertions of the river Police, but the clothing and valuables of both officers and men were destroyed in the conflagration. The cargo was a valuable one, estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars, but was fully covered by insurance. The disaster so affected the mind of Captain QUICK that when all hope of saving the vessel and cargo was lost, he attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the flames. He was, however, rescued by the officers of the ship, and taken away in safety. No blame can attach to them. The fire originated in one of those common but mysterious ways which set all efforts and care at defiance. Nevertheless the officers are at work trying to ferret out some clue to the terrible accident.

The cargo of the *Grant* consisted in part of 9,000 bushels of corn in the bulk, 100 barrels of oil, and about 300 bales of cotton seed. There was no insurance upon the vessel or cargo in this city, but the loss falls mainly on Northern companies. The agents of the ship, Messrs. WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, on Common-street, are satisfied that the origin of the fire was accidental.

Improvement of Western Rivers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 14.

During the regular session of 'Change yesterday forenoon, it was announced that Mr. A. M. BRYSON, the agent of the Executive Committee of the St. Louis River Improvement Convention, was present and would, immediately after 'Change, make some remarks on the subject of the improvement of Western rivers. The President introduced Mr. BRYSON, and he was received with respectful recognition, and his remarks listened to attentively. Mr. BRYSON briefly narrated in a clear and pleasant manner the history of the efforts made to secure action of Congress in behalf of this work. The following letter, which was read by the President, gives the result of Mr. BRYSON's remarks:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1869.

John A. Gano, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It has been found impracticable, at this brief term, to pass any bill making any specific appropriation for any river or harbor improvement. It was found that no such agreement could be reached as is requisite in such cases; hence, the inclosed bill was passed. An amendment was offered to provide that all money allotted to the Ohio River improvement should be expended upon this work. This was defeated by the votes in great part of our own friends, who insisted that under the bill the Secretary can and will alot a part of the appropriation to the work, and they feared to begin naming separate works lest others should insist upon the same privilege, and thus swamp the bill. There is a plan on foot by which we hope to obtain recognition; and I would suggest that we take the ground that we are entitled to this, and insist upon it; and let our papers take this tack. Thereby we shall increase our chances and strengthen our position in the future.

Yours, truly, JOB E. STEVENSON.

The President also read the following bill, which was passed by Congress in its last hours:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and the year ending June 30, 1870, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, under the direction of the Secretary of War. Provided, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as best to subserve the interests of commerce; and he is required to report to Congress, at the opening of its December session, all expenditures made under the provisions of this act up to that time, in detail.

Strange Freak of a Somnambulist.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, April 7.

We give below the facts in one of the most remarkable cases of somnambulism that we have ever been called upon to chronicle. A gentleman, in whose veracity we have thorough confidence, furnishes us with the following:

"I was passing along Bench-street last night at about 11:30. When near Hill-street I saw a strange spectre mounted on the back of a dark bay horse. The animal was moving at a very slow pace, which gave me an opportunity of scanning the remarkable apparition. It was a woman in white. As the horse, moving along at a snail-like pace, came opposite to me, I took in at a glance the entire situation. I recognized the face of the rider. It was Miss ——, well known in Galena. Her eyes were wide open. They seemed to be gazing at nothing. Her hair hung over her shoulders and down her back. The horse moved along without being guided by his rider. My first impulse was to make a noise, but fearing that a sudden awakening would throw her into a fit of hysterics, I concluded to follow this ghostly rider and thus be at hand prepared to avert any danger that might threaten. The horse moved down Bench-street to Spring, turning the corner of Spring-street he swung around into Main-street. At the corner of Washington-street, a boy, catching sight of the remarkable phenomenon, became so badly frightened that he began howling piteously. I hastened to the side of the young lady, who, as I had anticipated, was awakened by this fearful screaming. She lost her balance and would, no doubt, have fallen to the ground if I had not caught her in my arms. I secured the horse and conducted the young lady, amid blushes and explanations, to her home."

The horse belonged in a stable situated in the immediate vicinity of the lady's home. He had been placed in the stable that evening and securely fastened with a stout halter. How the sleeper gained access to the stable and liberated and mounted the animal, is a mystery that perhaps never will be explained.

Return of Ex-Secretary Browning to Quincy.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, April 11.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, late Secretary of the Interior, and family, arrived here yesterday from Washington. After an absence of three or four years, during most of which time he was one of President JOHNSON's Cabinet officers and confidential advisers, and took a prominent and active part in the Administration of the National Government, Mr. BROWNING returns to his old home to take a respite after his arduous labors. Himself and family will be warmly welcomed by their old friends and neighbors, who will be gratified to again claim them as citizens of Quincy.

"The Hook-Headed Spike Case" Decided.

From the Albany Journal, April 15.

The hook-headed spike case, commenced in 1841 by HENRY BURDEN, proprietor of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, to recover damages of CORNING & WINSLOW, proprietors of the Albany Iron Works of Troy, for the infringement of Mr. BURDEN's patent upon the machine for the manufacture of railroad spikes, has at length been finally adjudicated, and an award made to the complainant for his damages. The case has been twenty-eight years in the Courts, during a large portion of the time, however, in the hands of the late Chancellor WALWORTH, of Saratoga Springs. It has become one of the *causes celebres* of the country. It was originally commenced by the late SAMUEL STEVENS, of Albany, and upon his death Judge ELISHA FOOTE assumed charge of it for the complainant. The total amount awarded to the complainant, including about $50,000 costs, is $80,000—a very good offset to the water-power suit recently determined against Mr. BURDEN and in favor of Messrs. CORNING & WINSLOW. Chancellor WALWORTH commenced taking proof on the 5th of April, 1854, and finished and filed his report in May, 1863. In October, 1867, Hon. WM. D. SHIPMAN, of New-York, was appointed to review and pass upon WALWORTH's report. His decision, concurred in by Judge NELSON, as stated, has just been received.

The Missing Skaneateles Banker.

From the Syracuse Standard, April 15.

F. G. JEWETT, the missing banker of Skaneateles, has not been found. Relatives have been in search, and the last clue they could get of him was at Suspension Bridge, which he crossed on foot and without baggage of any kind—his satchel, we believe, being left at a public house on this side. On paying his bridge-toll, he handed out a $2 bill, and started on. The toll-man reminded him that there was change; to which he remarked, "Never mind, keep it," and passed on. That is the last clue of him. His relatives returned home to Skaneateles yesterday, strongly impressed with the belief that he is not alive. We hope their fears are unfounded, and that he may turn up before long, safe and sound.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Judge JAMES C. TAYLOR, candidate for Attorney-General on the Independent Republican ticket in Virginia, has written a letter in which he says:

"I am a supporter of the present administration of the National Government as far as I am able to understand it. I agree with the President that we, as a people, cannot hope for peace and quiet until there is a uniform rule of suffrage adopted throughout the United States. I am in favor of the removal of all political disabilities from the people of this State, and earnestly hope to see them stand free from every political entanglement. We must either support the National Government or oppose it. We cannot stand still. By supporting it we hope for peace, protection, and prosperity—by opposing it, distress, sorrow, and poverty must be our fate. As for my part—let others do as they may—I will support the Government to which I have sworn allegiance. If this be treason make the most of it."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, in a recent issue, says: "We put to-day at our mast-head the names of A. J. HAMILTON for Governor and BOULDS BAKER for Lieutenant-Governor. This is done after careful and mature consideration of the 'situation' and of the character of the men. They are our choice among a thousand, and together will make a strong team—as the people's candidates they can't be beat. There need be no apprehension that they will pull against each other; we have private assurances from Washington that they have positively and finally agreed to run together upon the same ticket."

A long article in the Providence *Journal*, severely criticising Senator SPRAGUE's recent course, closes as follows: "It is idle, and worse than idle to talk of this as a mere political or personal attack. It is an attack upon the good name of the State, or it is nothing. The people can no more submit to it with honor, than they can submit to a similar assault on the conduct of PERRY and his associates at Lake Erie, or on the fame of NATHANAEL GREENE and his Rhode Island regiments in the army of the revolution. The State has lost its ancient spirit if it does not utter its voice, and, if need be, lift its arm to crush a calumny like this."

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says: "We have seen a letter from President GRANT, in which it is stated that Mr. WILSON was invited to a seat in his Cabinet, and that he (the President) deeply regretted that Mr. WILSON, for reasons of his own, was constrained to decline it; and, furthermore, that he (the President) knew nothing about the McGarrahan claim, and that it cut no figure in the case."

Flake's Galveston Bulletin thinks that for many reasons General REYNOLDS would be as good a choice for United States Senator as Texas could make.

Pardon by Governor Hoffman.

Governor HOFFMAN has pardoned CHARLES RISING, sentenced at Cohoes, Jan. 26, 1869, to six months in the Albany Penitentiary for failure to support his family, which, by a special law, applicable only to the town of Watervliet, may be punished by imprisonment as a misdemeanor. Circumstances, unknown at the time of his commitment, says the *Argus*, have since come to the knowledge of the committing magistrate, which constrain him to join in the petition for pardon. The prisoner has given a bond for the future support of his family, which alone, in other towns in the State, would cause his discharge from imprisonment. The County Judge and District-Attorney unite in recommending a pardon, while RISING's former employer and other prominent citizens make personal and urgent application for the same.

THE SUGAR SEASON.—Contrary to the apprehensions of many, the maple sugar season is proving an exceedingly productive one in Vermont. The freezing nights and sunny days, with the thorough soaking of the ground from the melting snow, makes sap flow profusely. In parts of the State where the snow is deepest, the farmers are obliged to use snow-shoes to get about in their "sugar-bushes;" but on the whole, the snow is not interfering with sugar-making. In this county the farmers are having a famous time, the sap running as fast, and in some cases faster than they can collect it. On the whole, the prospect is that more sugar will be made this Spring than in several years.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, April 15.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHIPS FROM A GERMAN WORKSHOP. By MAX MULLER. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

The circle of archaic literature has been widened a good deal latterly. Formerly the learned men were forever discussing the two classic languages. In time they ventured further; and by the middle of last century they had gone as far East as "Sanconiathon, Manetho and Berosus," which became the parole of high scholarship, and which, as our readers may remember, so greatly imposed upon our old friend, the Vicar of Wakefield, once upon a time. Then came the Frenchmen, BULLET and LEPELLETIER, with VALLANCEY and the rest; and the Celtic was brought into the field of view, accompanied by the kindred theme of Etruria, discussed by LANZI and his followers. And now we have all our "learned Thebans" of the East and West, busy with the Sanscrit, that most venerable and secluded speech, so long hidden in the remoteness of the East, and making in general but a faint impression of its existence on the world at large. Sir WILLIAM JONES first made the learned world acquainted with this philological Pompeii. The Bhagawat-Gita was published in 1785; the Hitopadesa in 1787, and the Sakontala in 1789; and since that day an army of pundits has been employed in bringing that long-buried literature to the light by slow degrees. Says our author:

"The study of Sanscrit brought to light the original documents of three religions: the sacred books of the Brahmins; the sacred books of the Magians, followers of Zoroaster, and the sacred books of the Buddhists. Fifty years ago these three collections of ancient writings were all but unknown; their very existence was doubted, and there was not a single scholar who could have translated a line of the Veda, a line of the Zend-avesta, or a line of the Buddhist Tripitika."

One great result of these Sanscrit researches was a theory of speech and race. The Sanscrit was found to read amazingly like Gothic or old German; and it was accordingly held by the learned that the people who first spoke it came wandering from the region of the Himalayas westward through Persia and the classic lands to Germany, another great branch of the same race going down into India, to live in the vast, undisturbed seclusion of that peninsula. This was the "Indo-Germanic" theory. But in a few years they found that it needed modification. The Celts *would* come in; and now it is called the "Indo-European," or "Aryan"—considered the chief division of race or language. The other divisions are the Shemitic, including the Hebrew, Chaldean, Copt, Phœnician, &c.; and the Turanian, including the Chinese, Mongolese, Malays, Polynesians, &c.

We need not say that Mr. MULLER is an Aryan, every inch an Aryan. His early ambition on this subject of Sanscrit was excited by EUGENE BURNOUF, whose lectures he attended at Paris in 1847. Full of the Veda, he went to England for the purpose of examining the Sanscrit MSS in the India House and the Bodleian Library of Oxford; and through the influence of Baron BUNSEN, was made the happy means of printing in England several of the Vedic manuscripts, at the expense of the East India Company, in the years 1849, 1853, 1856 and 1862. The result of all this was that he became a Professor at Oxford, adopted there, like our own AGASSIZ in Harvard.

The volumes before us represent the sacred book of the Brahmins, the Veda, as the mother of all ethnic mythology, and a good deal of the legendary lore of the Aryan races. It is said to be the oldest writing in the world, Mr. MULLER arguing for an antiquity of twelve hundred years before Christ; and certainly it would be easier to believe it than to disprove it. The Veda has four divisions, named the Rig Veda, the Yagar-Veda, the Sama-Veda and the Athar-Veda. The first is the chief, the others containing *targums* upon it, with liturgies, hymns, formulas, prayers, incantations, &c. Mr. MULLER describes the general character of the Veda as follows:

Though much time and labor have been spent on the Veda, in England and in Germany, the time has not yet come for translating it as a whole. It is possible and interesting to translate it literally, or in accordance with scholastic commentaries, such as we find in India from Yâska in the fifth century B. C. down to Sâyana in the fourteenth century of the Christian era. That is what Professor WILSON has done in his translation of the first book of the Rig-veda; and by strictly adhering to this principle and excluding conjectural readings even where they offered themselves most naturally, he has imparted to his work a definite character and a lasting value. The grammar of the Veda, though irregular, and still in a rather floating state, has almost been mastered; the etymology and the meaning of many words, unknown in the later Sanskrit, have been discovered. Many hymns, which are mere prayers for food, for cattle, or for a long life, have been translated and can leave no doubt as to their real intention. But, with the exception of these simple petitions, the whole world of Vedic ideas is so entirely beyond our own intellectual horizon, that instead of translating we can as yet only guess and combine. Here it is no longer a mere question of skillful deciphering. We may collect all the passages where an obscure word occurs, we may compare them and look for a meaning which would be appropriate to all; but the difficulty lies in finding a sense which we can appropriate, and transfer by analogy into our own language and thought. We must be able to translate our feelings and ideas into their language at the same time that we translate their poems and prayers into our language. We must not despair even where their words seem meaningless, and their ideas barren or wild. What seems at first childish may at a happier moment disclose a sublime simplicity, and even in helpless expressions we may recognize aspirations after some high and noble idea. When the scholar has done his work, the poet and philosopher must take it up and finish it. Let the scholar collect, collate, sift and reject; let him say what is possible or not according to the laws of the Vedic language; let him study the commentaries, the Sûtras, the Brâhmanas, and even later works, in order to exhaust all the sources from which information can be derived.

From the Veda our author takes us to its offshoot—the Zend-Avesta, the Zoroaster book of Persia, first explained by ANQUETIL, DUPERRON and RASK. He considers that it must have been reduced to writing before the time of ALEXANDER the Great. A number of Zend words can be translated into the Sanscrit merely by changing Zend letters into their corresponding form in Sanscrit. The numerals are the same in both languages up to a hundred.

After the Zoroaster period of the Avesta, Mr. MULLER proceeds to the Achœmenian times of the cuneiform inscriptions which grew out of the Zend, and then to the Sassanian dynasty under which the Persian language was called the Pehlvi and Husvaresh—two terms which mean "writing" and "language," in Shemitic and Celtic.

After an interesting chapter, comparing "Genesis and the Zend-Avesta," and another, on the "Modern Parsees" and their sacred books, the Yashna, the Visperad, and Vendidad, our author comes to "Buddhism." This old cult only began to be studied in a historic and critical way in 1824. In that year Mr. HODGSON announced that the original documents of the Buddhist canon had been found preserved, in Sanscrit, in the monasteries of Nepal, North India. He procured sixty volumes of these for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, sending duplicates of the same to the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris respectively. From those sent to the French capital EUGENE BURNOUF compiled his *History of Buddhism*. At the same time ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KOROS, a Hungarian, went into Thibet and unearthed the sacred canon of the Grand Lama, who bears the name of the old Irish Ollamb and the Turkish Ulema. It consisted of two collections, the Kanjur and Tonjur—"a jungle of religious literature," says MULLER, of which KOROS gave an abstract in the *Asiatic Researches*, showing that it was a translation of HODGSON'S originals. In addition to these, SCHMIDT, of St. Petersburg, found in Mongolia and Hon. GEO. TURNOUR in Ceylon, the books of the Buddhists—those of Ceylon being in the *Pali* language—a word which itself means "language," like the Persian *Pehlvi* and the Gothic *Mahl*.

The sacred canon of the Buddhists is called the "Tripitika," the meaning of which, we are told, is, "Three Baskets"—one of those punning fallacies that swarm in all archaic literature. The word Buddha is not explained by Mr. MULLER; but it is evidently *Veda*, differently spelled, meaning "Writing" or "Science." Buddha—for the thing is personified, after the old traditional rule—is said to have lived in the fifth century B. C., and led a schism against Brahmanism, giving Buddhism an ascendency for some centuries. But it was at last exiled to the Turanian regions. Of Buddhism Mr. MULLER has a very high opinion. He says:

"The most important element of the Buddhist reform has always been its social and moral code, not metaphysical theories. That moral code, taken by itself, is one of the most perfect which the world has ever known. On this point all testimonies from hostile and from friendly quarters agree. SPENCE HARDY, a Wesleyan missionary, speaking of the *Dhamna Padam*, or the *Footsteps of the Law*, admits that a collection might be made from the precepts of this work, which, in the purity of its ethics, could hardly be equaled from any other heathen author."

After a notice of "Confucius" comes another, on the lately announced American antiquity, the "Popul Vuh," a sacred, mythological book of the Quiches of Guatemala, which was published at Paris, in 1861, by the Abbe BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG. From the evidence of ACOSTA and LAS CASAS, who have recorded the ancient American custom of reciting the history of past times, Mr. MULLER is of opinion that this book is a genuine relic of the old collection of manuscripts made in 1736, by BOTURINI, the Milanese, and subsequently scattered, some of them coming into her possession of HUMBOLDT. M. AUBIN, being sent to Mexico by the French Government, in 1830, spent twenty years in making a similar collection. The manuscript of the "Popul Vuh" which was copied by the Abbe BRASSEUR, twenty years ago in Guatemala, had been preserved by a Spanish priest, who discovered it toward the close of the seventeenth century. In the time of the conquest, IXTLILXOCHITL, of the Royal family of Tezcuco, wrote the history of Mexico from the pictorial hieroglyphics of his country, using the Spanish letters to express his native speech. M. AUBIN has recovered some of the very picture books he used; and by comparing these with the interpretation given by the above-named Prince, it is thought the meaning of the old hieroglyphics can be discovered. The Abbe's manuscripts were written in Quiche words, evidently from such originals, and he spent years in learning the Guatemalan dialects, in order to be enabled to translate them. His work is, perhaps, the most interesting philological publication of our time, and held by MULLER in high respect. "It is with the study of such works," he says, "that American philology ought to begin;" mentioning, as of nearly equal importance, the "Codex Chimalpopoca" in Nahuatl, the old written language of Mexico, and the "Codex Cakchiquel," in the dialect of Guatemala. In this essay Mr. MULLER mentions the Thlinkithians or Kalosh people of our own Alaska, thought by WRANGEL to be related to the Aztecs. The Klingas of the Deccan are coast people, or "link" people—the word link, in Shemitic, being "coast," and the same in the Scottish dialect. We suspect our Thlinkiths have the name of the Klingas, with the difference of a lisp. The word Kalosh has the same meaning in Shemitic—"coastwise." The "Popul Vuh" contains many unrecognized Shemitic words—one of them being *Olam*, (Hebrew *Aleim*,) for God. The American department of philology may in time be as important as the Sanscrit, though some of the Aryan etymologists say there is little or nothing in it.

In the second volume of this work we have a lecture on "Comparative Mythology," [full of etymons and radicles. But Mr. MULLER falls into the old error of giving moral meanings to the origin of words and names. The chapter on "Mythology," and others on "Greek Legends" and "Bellerophon," are very suggestive; and if Mr. MULLER had only a familiarity with the Celtic, which is the genuine offspring of the Shemitic, he could have made it vastly more interesting. We have next a chapter on "The Norsemen in Iceland," followed by the attractive themes of "Folk-lore," "Zulu Nursery Tales," "Popular Tales from the Norse," "Tales of the West Highlands," "Manners and Customs," "Our Figures." Under the heading of "Popular Tales from the Norse," our author says:

"Who can tell what gives to these childish stories their irresistible charm? There is no plot in them to excite our curiosity. No gorgeous description of scenery, *a la* KINGSLEY, dazzles our eyes; no anatomy of human passion, *a la* THACKERAY, rivets our attention. No, it is all about kings and queens, princes and princesses, about starving beggars and kind fairies, about doughty boys and clumsy trolls, about old hags that bawl and screech, and about young maidens as white as snow and as red as blood. The devil, too, is a very important personage on this primitive stage. The tales are short and quaint, full of downright absurdities and sorry jokes. We know from the beginning how it will all end. Poor Boots will marry the princess and get half the kingdom. The stepmother will be torn to pieces, and Cinderella will be a great queen. The troll will burst as soon as the sun shines on him; and the devil himself will be squeezed and cheated until he is glad to go to his own abode. And yet we sit and read, we almost cry, and we certainly chuckle, and we are very sorry when—

"Snip, snap, snout,
This tale's told out."

There is witchery in these simple old stories yet! But it seems useless to try to define in what it consists. We sometimes see a landscape with nothing particular in it. There is only a river, and a bridge, and a red brick house, and a few dark trees, and yet we gaze and gaze till our eyes grow dim. Why we are charmed we cannot tell. Perhaps there is something in that simple scenery which reminds us of our home, or of some place which once we saw in a happy dream. Or we watch the gray sky and the heavy clouds on a dreary day. There is nothing in that picture that would strike an artist's eye. We have seen it all hundreds of times before; and yet we gaze and gaze, till the clouds, with their fantastic outlines, settle round the sun, and vanish beyond the horizon. They were only clouds on a gray afternoon, and yet they have left a shadow on our mind that will never vanish. Is it the same, perhaps, with these simple stories? Do they remind us of a distant home, of a happy childhood? Do they recall fantastic dreams, long vanished from our horizon, hopes that have set, never to rise again? Is there some childhood left in us that is called out by these childish tales? If there is—and there is with most of us—we have only to open our book, and we shall fly away into dreamland, like 'the lassie who rode on the north wind's back to the castle that lies east o' the sun and west o' the moon.'"

In the chapter on "Our Figures," Mr. MULLER says the word cipher shows we have got our numerals from the Arabs, because *ciphron* is the Arabic for "empty," or "nought." But ciphering includes *all* the figures. The truth probably is, that the term comes from *sepher*, Hebrew for "word"—found in "suffrage," *gai saber*, *sprache*, &c. Words, or letters, were anciently used for numerals. This comprehensive and learned publication closes with an essay on "Caste," a term which seems to puzzle our author in common with all the other commentators. It is, like all the rest of this Hindoo nomenclature, of a very simple meaning, which, if our author were a little more Shemitic, he might have traced in the Hebrew, the Copt and the Irish. The general signification of *caste* is "tribe" and "race."

On the general character of "language," and apart from his particular theory, Mr. MULLER says a great many true things. Beyond a doubt words are the most ancient and venerable monuments of the human race, the Egyptian Pyramids being their juniors in this respect. He says:

Our language, the dialects spoken at the present moment in every town and village of these islands, not excluding the Celtic vernaculars of Wales, Ireland and Scotland; the languages again of Germany, Sweden and Denmark, of Italy, France, Spain, of Russia and her dependencies, of Persia and of India; these are the most ancient monuments, these are the ancient mounds through which we may run our trenches if we wish to discover beneath their surface the very palaces which were the homes of our forefathers, the very temples in which they prayed and worshipped. Languages, it is true, are constantly changing, but never in the history of man has there been a new language. What does that mean? Neither more nor less than that, in speaking as we do, we are using the same materials, however broken up, crushed, and put together anew, which were handled by the first speaker, *i. e.*, the first real ancestor of our race. Call that ancestor Adam, and the world is still speaking the language of Adam. Call those ancestors Shem, Ham and Japhet, and the races of mankind are still speaking the languages of Shem, Ham and Japhet. Or if we use the terminology of the science of language, we say again that all Aryan nations are still speaking the language of the founders and fathers of the Aryan family, in the same sense in which DANTE speaks the language of VIRGIL, or GUIZOT the language of CICERO; that all Semitic nations speak but varieties of the original speech of their first ancestors, and that the languages of the Turanian or Allophylic tribes are so many rivers and rivulets diverging from distant centres, changing so rapidly as almost to lose their own identity, yet in their first beginnings as ancient as any of the Aryan or Semitic branches of speech. The very words which we are here using have their first beginning nowhere within the recollection of history. We hear of the invention of new tools and weapons, we never hear of the invention of new languages or even of new words. New words are old words; old in their material elements, though new and constantly renewed, in their form. If we analyze any word, its last radical elements, those elements which resist further analysis, are prehistoric, primordial, older than anything human in the realm of nature or the realm of thought. In these words, if carefully analyzed, is to be read the history of the human mind, the gradual progress from simple to mixed modes of thought, from material to abstract conceptions, from clear to obscure metaphor.

On the whole that Aryan theory of origin, in the matters of language, religion, race, does not seem to be quite trustworthy, though it has a great many good points, and contains a good deal of good philology. The Shemitic roots of speech run too largely through the classic and Celtic languages to be set aside by any theory. The Greeks said their letters came from Phœnicia Minor—a grand argument not yet obsolete; and the correspondences of the Hebrew and Chaldean glossaries and mythologies with those of Greece and Rome are found to be manifold, even now, when scholars have only begun to look for them. All the tongues of the Mediterranean, and so round to Ireland, were kindred with those of Asia Minor, and the Irish is the sister of the Hebrew, as well as the mother of the Anglo-Saxon. The venerable Fidha or Veda, "the learned man," written Beda in very old England, says that *the Saxons took the Irish Alphabet*, and says also that the Germans, the Gauls, the Irish and others of Western Europe understood one another in the Seventh Century. The testimonies of tradition and language will not allow us to believe in that stream of Sanscrit said to have run along the mid-latitudes of Europe, distinct from the Semitic and the Turanian. What BEDE said of the Western races in his time might have been true of the Asiatic races a thousand years earlier—they might have understood one another—Turanians and all. Just now we can discover Irish and Basque words in Mongolia, Japan, Peru, and Indian Massachusetts. Languages ran round the world without any theoretic rule, and they the evidently came from one source. The Aryans say that source was in the region above the Himalaya ridges; but it is just as possible, or more probable, that it was in the old place, among the rivers of Western Asia. From this centre languages would wander out in all directions, carrying with them the marks of a common origin, which marks, we maintain, are found in all the glossaries of men, East, West, North and South. Some believe men originated from lower types in more localities than one. But this theory is discountenanced by those wandering radicles of language which indicate a common source. A cosmopolite philology justifies the ancient sketch of the human race which is found in the Pentateuch.

The Hebrew and Chaldean are at the root of every language extant, Sanscrit as well as the rest.

So much, in a very skimming way, for a very genuine work—one that will set all intelligent readers a thinking. It gives an excellent general view of that grand Sanscrit department of learning—that fertile jungle of literature, to use Mr. MULLER'S expression—the growth of long meditative ages under the care of the ancient zaruthustras, buddhas, talapoins, lamas, destoors and bonzes of the East; sums up very agreeably the more familiar folk-lore and fairy beliefs of our Celtic mother countries; and gives a comprehensive abstract of that newest philological department, which should be to us the most interesting—the historic and mythological books on the subject of the Mexican and Guatamalan antiquities, recently published in Europe. The latter will also have the interest of novelty for most American readers—the Abbe DE BOURBOURG'S book being too stubby with *tzixtls* and *huatls* to commend itself confidently in any popular way. The style of the whole is wonderfully good for one of the *seri studiorum*, in English—good enough, indeed, for any born Briton, having the best philosophic manner of simplicity and clearness, and showing, as may be seen in the paper on "Manners and Customs," a power of humor which would hardly be expected, and which will give the ladies especially a good deal of amusement, as at page 275 of the second volume.

Anybody wishing to kindle a little philological fire needs no better material than these two collections of *Chips from a German Workshop*. The volumes are brought out in the finest style of typography by the publishers.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*The Study of Languages*. By C. MARCEL, Knt. Leg. Hon. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This is a careful and methodical treatise on the teaching of languages by one who has had a good deal of old experience in that business. It is entirely didactic, and its ideas make it particularly valuable to all instructors of the young. M. MARCEL'S belief is that nature is the best guide in the study of languages, and that a person should begin by learning to read and speak them without wasting time over the grammatical rules. Grammars are good in a certain degree; but they should not meet a learner on the threshold, and discourage or deaden his spirit by their difficult rules and distinctions. In a general way, and as a general rule, the swarm of word-formulas in our school books is of little use in strengthening the mind and forming the style of any man. For that purpose general reading is better than all the grammars in the world.

—*The Brawnville Papers*. By MOSES COIT TYLER. (Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.) This collection of papers, published originally in the *Herald of Health*, will be interesting to those who love the subject of gymnastic exercise, and especially to the community of the little New-England village of Brawnsville. It tells, in a good-humored way, a story of difficulties encountered in that locality by those who first attempted to establish a gymnasium in it, and comes to the sensible conclusion that though gymnastics are among the best means of keeping the body in health, they are not capable of working miracles.

—*The Golden Treasury*. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. (Boston and Cambridge: SEVER, FRANCIS & CO.) Glancing at this title-page we got at once the idea of something in the manner of a hundred years ago and over—some collection of moral maxims, in the style of EPICTETUS, mingled with some of GEORGE HERBERT'S hymns and some "elegant extracts" from HOOKER and TILLOTSON; and on opening the book, lo!

"Pibroch of Donal Dhu,
Pibroch of Donal,
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan Conal!
Come away, come away,
Hark to the summons!
Come in your war array,
Gentles and commons!"

And "Hohenlinden," and—"Highland Mary,"—and that buoyant and bird-like and beautiful anapestic trill—that delicate and airy rhapsody of SHELLEY to the "Sky-lark," modulated in such a perfect charm of English words, and ringing so melodiously up, up, through such *roulades* of enraptured similitudes into the third, aye and the fourth heaven of English poetry—

"In the golden lightning
Of the sunken sun,
O'er which clouds are brightening,
It will float and run,
Like an embodied joy whose race is just begun."

and the old "Flowers of the Forest," too, and "Auld Robin Gray," and "The Royal Feast for Persia Won," and, of course, the organ-sounding *coine* of "Lost Lycidas"—

"Yet once more, O, ye laurels and once more!"

A very unexpected "cry" of song-birds—a *florilegium* of some of the brightest and happiest lyrics in the language. The collection is made with the judgment and good taste which may be expected in a Fellow of Oxford College, dedicating his book to ALFRED TENNYSON and regretting he could not dedicate it to HENRY HALLAM. What was thought good enough for them may be accepted as something good for the general reader. It is accompanied by an index, and explanatory notes for the older lyrics. The title of the book and its peculiarities of typography—were of course meant to give it an archaic look. But a modern style would have been just as suit able for a thing that can never grow old—a garland that keeps its first freshness and fragrance and shows no touch of time.

—*Studious Women*. By Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans. Translated by R. M. PHILLIMORE. (Boston: PATRICK DONAHOE.) This is an excellent book; and a curious one two; in which we have a man who has had no experience in families or women, giving the latter a large amount of advice as to their domestic duties and their relations to their husbands and children. But the advice is very valuable for all that; the object of the good Bishop being to correct the ignorance and frivolity that lessen the usefulness of women in their sphere. He wishes that women should cultivate their minds and make those intellectual and industrial acquirements which may enable them to divide the cares and labors of life with their husbands and friends. The Bishop's long sermon is a very earnest and sensible one, and shows more liberality than one would look for in a man of such grave character and ecclesiastical dignity.

—*Sermons*. By Rev. THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON, Broadway.) These respectable and impressive sermons have been brought out in stately typographical style by the publishers, and they contain the portrait of the distinguished preacher himself. One of these sermons is in explanation of the text in St. Luke: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Paradise, the preacher thinks, is an intermediate state, distinct from the place which is in the presence of God. Christ at His death went down among the spirits of the Greek *Hades*, corresponding to the Hebrew *Sheol*, where, according to St. Peter, He preached to those who were imprisoned, some of whom had remained in that durance since the days of Noah. Dr. TAYLOR considers that this peculiar place is that to which all departed souls repair from this earth, and in which they will remain till the day of General Judgment, when they will be transferred to the tribunal and thence distributed according to their deserts. This doctrine is disliked by a great many, because it resembles Purgatory, but there is a great difference, since it is not said that prayers can remove spirits from the aforesaid Paradise. Dr. TAYLOR has done good service in discussing such interesting questions, which some modern preachers with lax ideas ignore in a somewhat unwarrantable way, though they profess to accept the Scriptural canon. They are bound to accept the whole of it, without any mental reservation or slurring over, and explain it to the best of their ability. That doctrine of the intermediate place or Paradise is as true and trustworthy as any other to be found in the Bible.

— *Studies in Shakespeare*. By MARY PRESTON. (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) Our authoress begins by saying she has not tried to say anything new in these critiques. And yet she *does* say things that strike us as new. She does not think *Othello* was a Moor, after all. She says: "We may regard, then, the daub of black upon *Othello's* portrait as an *ebullition* of fancy a *freak* of imagination—the visionary conception of an ideal figure—one of the few erroneous strokes of the great master's brush, the *single* blemish on a faultless work. *Othello* was a *white* man!" The italics are the lady's. Again—she considers *Lady Macbeth* to be a very loving woman, who does wrong in her great affection for her husband. We are also told that she dies violently by her own hand: which looks very like another novelty. Then, in *Richard III.*, we have a comparison between that bad man and "the famously infamous General BEN. BUTLER!" This, also, may be considered pretty new, even by "General BEN." himself, who has had a large variety of bad names, but was never called "Crookback" before. And again, in the notice of *Julius Cæsar*, she says that the ghost of that Emperor had "stalked before her in GIBBON'S "Rome." That is a very striking novelty indeed; for never before, we believe—nay, we would "offer to swear upon a book"—did that "hook-nosed fellow of Rome" appear to any reader of the aforesaid work—GIBBON'S "Rome"—either as a ghost or otherwise. After reading some of the late criticisms on "the divine Williams"—we mean COLLIER'S extravaganzas—we resolved to read no more of them. But in this case we broke that solemn vow, and are not sorry for it, having received in the perusal of this ladylike little book a good deal more entertainment than we had anticipated from a glance at the title-page.

—*The Breath of Life*. By GEORGE CATLIN. (New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.) The author declares in his preface that no persons on earth who read this little book will condemn it. Why should they? He recommends people to keep their mouths shut and breathe through their nostrils; and this is probably very good advice. He shows, from the habits of those children of nature, the Indians, that this mode of breathing keeps their lungs and themselves in a state of soundness and health, and he infers from the contrary custom of persons in civilized life, that it is the cause of many diseases. It seems only natural to think that the passage of cold or impure air through the nostrils should either warm it or purify it before it touches the lungs; and Mr. CATLIN especially recommends that the lips should always be closed in sleep. It may be remarked that to do this with more effect the stomach should not be too full—otherwise the nostrils will hardly suffice the play of the lungs. But custom is everything; and if children were taught early to shut their little traps, in sleep and at rest, they would form a habit which would be beneficial as well as becoming in after life.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Reply to "A Veteran Observer" on the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE ELMS, Friday, April 9, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday the well-known "Veteran Observer" renews his attack on the Fifteenth Amendment. Whatever he writes is suggestive and entertaining, even when (as sometimes will happen) he is not quite right. How far he comes short of being exactly right this time I will not undertake to say, for I have no intention of opening a controversy with him. But as he insists on the question, (proposed by him in a former communication,) "How that amendment can be enforced," I find myself moved to attempt an answer.

The Fifteenth Amendment, if ratified by the thirty-seven States, will be simply one more prohibitory clause in the Constitution. Section 10 of the first article is made up of just such prohibitions, limiting the laws and constitutions of the several States. Can those prohibitions be enforced? Are they effectual? If those prohibitions answer their purpose, why will not one more prohibition of the same sort be equally effectual?

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation." Will "Veteran Observer" inform us how that clause of the Constitution can be enforced? Suppose the State of New-York, in contempt of the prohibition, should negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, ceding to that Government certain privileges on the line of railroads from the City of New-York to Suspension Bridge, in consideration of some distinguishing privileges granted to New-York merchants in British ports and custom-houses. Is there any power in the United States to set aside or frustrate that aarrngement otherwise than by sending an army to occupy the State, and to govern it by martial law?

No State shall "coin money." Suppose the State of Massachusetts determines to have its own mint, and to provide for its people a circulating medium better than the protested notes of a Government which hopes to pay its debts sometime before the end of the world, but cannot tell when. Suppose that, having begun to coin money, it undertakes to enact that within its jurisdiction nothing but money of gold and silver shall be a tender in payment of debt. Doubtless the attempt would be preposterous, but some people, you know, think it not absurd to suppose that Massachusetts may do a preposterous thing. If, then, that State should coin money, and even attempt to force it into circulation, how could the Constitution be enforced? Is that clause of the Constitution worth anything?

No State shall "pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility." What if the State of Tennessee should grant a title of nobility to Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, and make him Duke of Nashville? What if Mississippi should pass a bill of attainder against Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS? What if Connecticut should enact a law inflicting penalties on all who voted for Democratic candidates in the late election? What if the Legislature at Albany should undertake to dissolve by law all contracts and agreements between Mr. CORNELL and the University which he has founded? Is there any way in which the constitutional prohibitions of such legislation could be enforced?

The "Veteran Observer" assumes that the Fifteenth Amendment, if ratified, will require some legislation on the part of the States before it can have any effect. But what need will there be of any legislation? In some of the States the word "white" occurs in the legal or constitutional definition of an elector. The Fifteenth Amendment strikes out that word; and the negro who finds himself excluded from voting has precisely the same legal remedy with a white man in the same predicament. Whatever qualifications the State law or Constitution requires of a white man as the condition of his being invested with the right of suffrage, just those qualifications, and no other, the State law or Constitution, overruled and amended by the supreme law of the land, requires of a black man.

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

A Plea for the Celestials.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is astonishing that there should be such a feeling against the advent of the Chinese. A great necessity of our country for the next half century will be these same Celestials. We need them for our gardens, houses, farms, factories, and all enterprises of internal improvement of a public nature. They will enable us to produce cheaply, compete with the rest of the world, and pay off our debt. They will enrich, develop and bless us in all our material interests, and we will try to educate and bless them with religious faith, and not fail to advance their worldly condition, in return.

We groan at the independence and indifference of our servants and employes—being in bondage to them through life. John Chinaman is docile and so are his children, male and female. We can do each other good. We can lift them up in the grade of humanity, and they can shove us upward in the scale of comfort and prosperity.

In 1920, without the Chinese, we will number 160,000,000 of people. If China gives us 1,000,000 a year until that time—that is for fifty years—we can easily dispose of and digest them, morally, socially and politically, and they will do all our work in subduing and utilizing our territory, developing our resources at less cost, and in a more quiet and obliging manner than any other people on the planet.

It is short-sighted as well as inhuman to shut them from our shores. Philanthropists should welcome them; political economists should urge their reception; manufacturers, contractors, farmers and miners should demand their assistance; merchants, gentlemen and housekeepers should pray for their willing service. Our forty millions really unite to call, beseech, urge, pray, plead, expostulate, reason and cry for the coming of the CELESTIALS.

The Attendance at Post Office Stations—Letter from a Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I went to Station D this morning to procure postage stamps. The ladies' window was occupied by three persons, and as I considered my time of importance, and no one was at the gentlemen's window, I stepped there and asked to be served. "The next window is the ladies' window," said the young clerk on the inside, who thus implied that I could not read. "But that is occupied," said I.

No answer.

After waiting some time I again approached the gentlemen's window.

"The next window is the ladies' window," again answered the Adonis on the inside.

I quietly submitted, and after waiting as long as I thought I could, left the office with my letters and without my stamps. If I had been a gentleman, the clerk would have been obliged to wait on me—if I had been a young lady, he probably would have waited on me. Government officials are proverbially uncivil in Europe, but I thought their manners were better in this country. No one takes the trouble to make impoliteness and rudeness known, and at last it becomes part of the service.

I would only ask: "Is there any regulation forbidding ladies to be served at the window for gentlemen, provided no gentlemen are hindered, or molested, or put to inconvenience?" I take it that the establishment of a ladies' window was to give ladies a chance, and not for fear that the gentlemen would be driven away from any window at all. I like to see their rights protected, and if that principle was at the bottom of the system pursued against me this morning, I cheerfully submit to the annoyance, inconvenience, and loss of time, and also "sacrifice the friends" whose letters were thus detained.

A LADY.

The Proposed East River Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The project of building a bridge between New-York and Brooklyn, besides numerous other objections, is attended with one to which sufficient attention has not been paid, viz.: That it will obstruct the navigation of the East River for the larger class of vessels, and, Congress having granted permission for the erection of the bridge expressly upon condition that it shall not interfere with navigation, this objection seems a fatal one.

The bridge, it is stated, is to be 130 feet above the river, that being the greatest height attainable without making the grades at the entrance so steep that the bridge would be practicably useless as a thoroughfare.

Now, any one who will take the trouble to inform himself, will find that this height is not sufficient to allow most vessels of a large class to pass the bridge without lowering their topgallantmast, and many their top-masts also, an operation costing time, trouble and expense.

When it is considered that more than 1,000 of the largest class of vessels yearly pass up the East River and return the same way, and that the number increases yearly with the commerce of the port, and that the tendency both at home and abroad is to increase the size of ships, some idea may be formed of the objection to the bridge on this ground alone.

Should the bridge not be stopped by injunction before completion on this very ground, it will very likely result that, after completion, it will be ordered to be removed, as violating the primary condition upon which the consent of Congress was obtained.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

The Midland Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with interest in the New-York TIMES of the 10th inst. "Railroad Projects—The Midland Railroad and its New Jersey Connections—What has been Done, and the Present State of the Enterprise." It is so seldom that this project has been brought before the public, although it has steadily progressed for the past year, that its friends are anxious that the public should not be misled in any particular.

In your article the statement is made that "the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company is already far advanced in its construction. One hundred miles are already completed."

For the purpose of placing this matter right, I would say that no portion of the road is yet "completed." Two hundred miles of the main line are under contract, and in addition to the Ellenville branch and the New-Berlin branch, making thirty miles more. A large portion of the grading, masonry and bridging has been completed. Steadily and quietly progressing, it is the intention of the Company to open next September 124 miles of the main line, from the City of Oswego to Sidney; also, the New-Berlin branch, twenty-three miles.

With this brief statement, for the purpose of correcting an unintentional error, the article places the whole matter before the public in a correct light.

W. B. G.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R. CO., ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ONEIDA, N. Y., April 12, 1869.

GENERAL NICHOLS.

Order of Lieutenant-General Sheridan Announcing His Death.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., April 9, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—It becomes the painful duty of the Lieutenant-General commanding to announce the death, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 8th inst., of Brevet Major-General W. A. NICHOLS, Adjutant-General of the Military Division.

General NICHOLS entered the service in 1838, and served with distinction on the Northern frontier until the outbreak of the Mexican war.

In the war with Mexico he was made Captain and Major by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Monterey and Molino del Rey, and took a prominent part in nearly all the battles in the Valley of Mexico.

Appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General in 1852, he served in that capacity in Washington City, New-Mexico and in Texas, where he was made prisoner, and paroled by the Texan rebels. He served during the rebellion as Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, and as an assistant in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, during which time he received the promotions of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department, and was made Brevet Brigadier and Brevet Major-General for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion.

In 1866 General NICHOLS was appointed Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Missouri, and Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General W. T. SHERMAN, and served in the former capacity until transferred to the same position on the Staff of the Lieutenant-General. In all the various and important positions in which, by his merit, he was called on to serve his country, General NICHOLS brought high soldierly capacity and honor. By his death the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments. To the private soldier he was a considerate friend, and to the officer a comrade whose army life was without blemish.

As appropriate to the memory of the deceased, the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers at division and departmental headquarters for thirty days. By command of

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN.

Official—J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

From Le Follet.

There is not at present any material difference between the make of the Spring dresses and those of the season just passed. The skirts are made very long at the back, and quite short in the front. The pointed body is occasionally seen, although it has by no means usurped the favor which the sash has long enjoyed. Paniers, tunics, &c., are as much worn as ever. Paniers of a bright or pale shade of satin have a very pretty effect, worn over white tulle or tarlatane.

One favorite Spring costume seems to be that formed of plain cachemire, or with the underskirt embroidered with silk. The shades most in vogue for these dresses are the "Empress" violet, mauve, blue, and pearl gray. They are rendered yet more elegant when completed by an underskirt of taffetas, of a deeper shade than the dress, or of black; if of the latter, it is trimmed with a large bouillon or wide flounce, but if of color, with ruches or very narrow flounces.

Charming costumes are made of shot taffetas—brown shot with black. Black petticoat, with two or three bouillonnes, having a heading of small ruches of taffetas or satin; all the trimmings matching the bows, the ruches, or little flounces. The buttons all black. The basquine should be made long, and looped up at the sides. Sometimes the petticoat is striped, and the rest of the toilette of black taffetas.

The prettiest and most economical costumes may be made with a petticoat of a woolen material, with satin stripes—green and black, brown and black, &c.; the basquine or robe of black taffetas being looped at the sides in paniers, trimmed round with lace or a flounce of taffetas. Open body, with wide revers—that is to say, cut from the shoulders and rounded behind. Waistcoat of the same material as the underskirt. The cuffs and revers to match. This style is extremely pretty made entirely of taffetas—for instance, the petticoat, revers, &c., of green, violet, or blue.

The wide sash is sometimes replaced by bows of different materials. If the costume be of satin and taffetas, the bows are of the same, even if of two colors; this is only when the colors are a deep shade. The bows are placed in rows—four at the top, five or six in the next, and the last row is formed by bows of a different shape, forming a kind of fan.

Cherusques, or wide fan-shaped trimmings of gauze or lace—recalling somewhat the Elizabethan frill—are often worn to complete the low bodies. Hitherto they have been merely worn as evening dress, but it is said they will be fashionable with the Spring toilette.

We find the dinner and evening dresses are made, for example, opened in front, with a revers of very wide lace, the same lace forming the cherusque.

Ruches continue to be much used as trimming—heading flounces—or guipure. Usually these trimmings are put on in tablier fashion, and forming a large pouff at the back. Besides ruches, bouillonnes, bows of ribbon in wreaths, or pouffs and ends of ribbon forming a sash are employed to trim robes in a variety of styles.

We must not omit to mention fringe, which is as much in favor as ever. The gauze ribbons, striped with satin of a variety of colors, will be much used for trimming, as they are at present for sashes, though both these and those of plaid will possibly, before long, give place to other ribbons more suitable to the brighter colored dresses which appear with warmer weather.

Evening toilets for young girls are generally of white, either silk or tulle. Black tulle bouillonne is very fashionable for older ladies, and is very becoming, especially when looped up with roses of a deep color, and just lightly covered with a plain tulle skirt. But it is superfluous to give any further general details on the subject of ball or evening dresses, having this month so many described in our list. We will, therefore, proceed to give a description of one or two useful costumes for morning or walking dress:

A skirt of green taffetas, trimmed with eight narrow flounces. Upper-skirt of black poult de soie, forming a tablier in front, trimmed round with a flounce, and the back held up in a large puff by a band and bow of green taffetas. A similar bow higher up, and a third at the waist. Plain high body and coat sleeves, with two frills round the wrist.

Costume of slate-colored taffetas. Under-skirt trimmed with a very wide flounce, put on with a chicoree of a paler shade. A small bouillonne separates this from a similar trimming placed higher up the skirt. Tunic short, opened up the front and crossed at the waist; puffed at the back, and edged round by five rows of galon, matching the shade of the chicoree. Square body, open, and hanging sleeves, trimmed with the galon. At the top of the sleeve a three-leaved ornament, made of the material, piped all round. High chemisette of cerise taffetas, trimmed lightly with passementerie.

Robe of blue poult de soie. Under-skirt plain and trained; upper-skirt very short, trimmed with a flounce of pinked silk, headed by a wreath formed of large olive-shaped ornaments of blue satin. This small skirt, or rather long basque, is looped up on each side by a coquille of blue satin; behind it forms a pouff. Satin sash; bows without ends. Plain body; tight sleeves, with a wide plisse of satin as a jockey.

A ball-dress of white poult de soie, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with a wide flounce, pinked, surmounted by five rows of ruching; the second skirt very short, and much trimmed with flounces and ruches, and drawn up at each side under a large rosette of emerald green velvet. Sash of green velvet, fastened at the back, the ends reaching half-way down the skirt. Body a la Grecque, each plait edged with green velvet.

A dinner-dress of rich mauve silk. Plain skirt, with very long train, and trimmed at the back with a large pouff of the silk, edged with a flounce of rich white lace. Body high at the back, and open to the waist, trimmed all round with white lace. Sleeves tight to the elbow, and trimmed with a double frill of lace. Band of mauve satin, fastened at the back under a large rosette of ribbon and lace.

A dress of straw-colored terry velvet, with a tunic of the same colored tulle, raised at equal distances by long wreaths of colored tulips. Low body of terry, trimmed with a bouillonne of tulle, and bouquet of tulips on each shoulder. Sash of straw-colored satin.

Dress of pink faille, covered by a long tunic of black lace, raised on one side under a bouquet of different colored roses. Body half high at the back, and open to the waist in front, trimmed with a frill of lace; long sleeves, trimmed with lace round the cuff and up the back of the arm as far as the elbow. Chemisette of muslin bouillonne, and insertions of lace.

A dress of bouton d'or satin; over this a skirt of white tulle, trimmed with twelve very narrow flounces of the same, plaited and separated from each other by a satin ribbon to match the underskirt, quilled up to form small shells with small bows of black satin ribbon placed at short distances from each other. The body and paniers of black satin broche, with bouton d'or. These paniers are raised very much at the sides, with reverse lined with bouton d'or satin; the body, which is quite high at the back, and open en cœur in front, is trimmed with black lace and ruche of satin to match that on the skirt. Sleeves tight to elbow, trimmed with lace frill and ruche. Sash with very wide ends, lined with the colored satin.

A dress of black tulle, the bottom skirt trimmed with a number of small flounces of pinked tulle; the second skirt raised at each side under large bows of black satin and yellow pansies. Low body, trimmed round the top with a frill of tulle, and wreath of small pansies. Sash of black satin, with a bouquet of pansies above the bows.

An underskirt of pink silk, over which is one of pink tarlatane, trimmed with a number of narrow tulle flounces, alternately pink and white. The paniers of white tulle, covered with pink tulle, are very full and bouffants. Low body, trimmed en bretelles with narrow frills of pink and white tulle. Band of pink satin, with rosette of pink and white tulle at the back.

A robe of turquoise blue poult de soie. The skirt, gathered in large plaits at the waist, is drawn up in the front over a skirt of white poult de soie, forming a long train at the back, which falls in rich plaits. Over this a skirt of tarlatane bouillonne, and raised at the sides and back by three stars made of blue silk, and edged with wide Valenciennes, with smaller stars of white satin in the centre. Low body of blue silk, opened en cœur, and trimmed with bretelles of blue satin ribbon. The band of blue satin is fastened at the back under a star, to match those on the skirt.

A dress of garnet-colored satin, with a long train quite plain. Tunic of the same, drawn up en coquille at each side, and trimmed with a wide flounce of Chantilly. Pointed body of the same colored velvet, trimmed with two frills of lace, separated by a bias fold of satin and bows of satin.

Robe of poult de soie, lilac shot with pink. Long train trimmed with a flounce of pink silk edged with lilac. Above this are two bouillonnes, one of each color. The paniers and camargo of the two silks, the lilac predominating. Low body, trimmed with frills of pink silk. Band of lilac, with a bias fold of pink cut in scallops along the centre, and fastened under a large rosette at the back, made of lilac and pink silk.

Our lingerie plate for this month contains five new and elegant designs for bonnets, so that we feel that, even without any further details, our readers would, with slight variations, have a supply of models for the month; but we have still further details which we feel sure will be useful, particularly when the bright days for which all are looking anxiously remind us that a Spring coiffure has become a necessity.

Among the most charming models is one of black lace, forming a diadem, quilled at each edge, and in the middle a branch of myrtle with long flexible wreath falling over the chignon, and white aigrette at the side. Barbes of black lace, fastened by a bouquet.

A white tulle bonnet, covered with small bows of white satin, the ends falling toward the back. Across the front a curled white feather, fastened at the side by a bouquet of moss roses or pink daisies. Strings of white satin, edged with a ruche of tulle, and fastened by a bouquet of flowers.

A bonnet of pink tulle malines and blonde to match, making a diadem very much raised, and trimmed with a feather of the same color. At the side a bow of pink silk, from which falls a white aigrette with a black head. Strings of blonde and tulle, fastened by a bow.

A diadem of blue tulle, trimmed with a bow of gros-grain the same color, and a wreath of myosotis across the top of the chignon, and a vail of tulle in the form of a scarf, tied at the back, the long ends falling gracefully over the chignon. Strings of gros-grain, edged with a bouillonne of tulle, and fastened by a bouquet of myosotis.

IMMIGRANTS.

Letter of Information from Commissioner Wilson of the Land Office—Where to Settle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 12, 1869.

Mr. L. Leithoff, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 23d ultimo (in German) about the best locality to obtain lands for yourself and a number of families expected from Germany in the Spring, I have to state that the question of locality is one depending so much on individual preference, and the various objects that different persons have in view, that it is no easy matter to answer such an inquiry.

If the object is to obtain Government land under Homestead or Preëmption laws, the choice may be made in any of the States or Territories from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, with the understanding that west of the settled portions of Kansas and Nebraska the Indians may be troublesome to a small community, while a settlement of several hundred persons located together, supplied with arms and ammunition, could protect itself securely against these nomadic occupants.

The example of the Mormons in the valley of Salt Lake shows what may be accomplished in the most unpromising of the mountain Territories by compact colonies capable of rendering mutual assistance, and possessing within themselves persons skilled in the various handicrafts that make up the industry of society.

From a colony of 150 individuals they have increased in twenty-years to over 100,000, possessing over 100 flourishing towns and villages, more than 100 miles of irrigating canal, flourishing mills, saw mills, cotton and woolen mills, furnaces, forges, foundries, tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments; large quantities of horses and cattle, the finest breeds of sheep and hogs, with orchards of choice apples, peaches and pears, furnishing large quantities of dried fruits to the mining settlements around them.

The success of these settlements has hardly been surpassed in the most favored portions of the United States, but there are other sections of country in the mountain Territories more favorable for planting colonies than the valley of Salt Lake was twenty years ago. Some parts of southern Idaho, of northeastern Oregon and the southeastern part of Washington Territory, with the southern portions of New-Mexico and Arizona, contain large bodies of unoccupied lands as fertile as any in Utah, with advantages in other respects superior to those in that Territory.

Portions of Nevada and California are in the same condition. The valleys of the Colorado, of the Rio Virgin and its branches, in the southeastern part of Nevada, are represented as very superior, furnishing an amount of good land sufficient to accommodate a large settlement, and but partially occupied at the present time. The soil and climate of these valleys are well adapted to corn and cotton, considerable quantities of the latter having been raised during the last few years by settlers already there. Being at the head of navigation on the Colorado River, this point presents opportunities for settlements which are only beginning to be properly appreciated, and when the mineral resources of Nye County are developed to their full extent, as they are certain to be at no distant day, there will be few localities in the mineral domain surpassing in advantages this portion of Nevada.

These lands are for the most part unsurveyed, but settlements may be made upon them at any time; and after they are surveyed by the Government the settlers may enter them under the Preëmption or Homestead law.

In Kansas, Nebraska, California, Western Oregon and the western part of Washington Territory lands already surveyed may be entered under these laws; and in Dakota first-class lands, either surveyed or unsurveyed, may be settled upon; and some of the valleys of Wyoming are represented as exceedingly fertile and affording great inducements for agricultural settlements.

In Kansas and Nebraska large bodies of good land can be obtained convenient to settlements already established, and the same is true in a measure of certain portions of Colorado.

For stock-raising and wool-growing the mountain valleys and slopes offer great inducements, and when the valleys are large and the supply of water for irrigation sufficient, their value for agricultural purposes is unsurpassed, being almost invariably of very high fertility, producing the cereals, fruits and vegetables in great abundance; and being situated in a mountain region, covering an area of more than a million square miles, destined for generations to be the scene of active mining operations, furnishing employment to a numerous population, the arable lands forming a comparatively small part of the aggregate surface, the markets for farm products must remain good, and the prices received generally better than those paid to producers in localities where the arable lands constitute a larger proportion of the whole.

The climate of this elevated region has been found remarkably healthy, the atmosphere being dry and pure, and the water furnished by the mountain springs and streams cool and refreshing. Few epidemic diseases prevail.

All kinds of stock thrive well, but the dry atmosphere and sloping hill-sides constitute this the finest portion of the United States for sheep husbandry and for raising the cashmere goat.

For the cultivation of the grape, no part of the world can surpass the belt of country extending from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, and covering the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona and the State of California to the Oregon boundary. For excellent farming and grazing lands in a mild climate, perhaps few sections of the country present a greater number of inducements than Southern Kansas, in the valleys of the Neosho and its branches, and some of the affluents of the Arkansas.

To determine upon a suitable locality for the settlement of a colony is an important point, and the better way would seem to be to send an intelligent agent over the Western country, charged with the duty of personally investigating the advantages of each particular section. Land offices exist at convenient points throughout the public domain, where information may be obtained as to the lands entered or sold, and those subject to entry or sale, the respective location of which will be seen by the list at the end of the inclosed circular.

Lands not belonging to the Government, but well adapted for colonies, may be bought at very moderate prices, and on reasonable terms as to the time, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, in the midst of settled communities and convenient to flourishing markets. Government lands exist in moderate quantities and may be entered under the Homestead law in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, excellent for cotton grain, fruits and vegetables, and along the Gulf coast, likewise, for sugar and oranges.

I inclose a copy of my condensed report for 1867, with connected map, showing the several States and Territories of the United States. A German edition of this report is in course of preparation, a copy of which will be sent you as soon as published.

This letter is sent to you in German, so that you may the more readily communicate the information it contains to those of your German friends who contemplate emigrating.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans have been approved by Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, April 15:

Plan No. 366—April 5, brick store and dwelling, situated at No. 101 West Twenty-second-street; size of building, 14.9x28.9; two stories; owned by ALEXANDER LYLE.

Plan No. 367—April 5, wooden dwelling, situated north side One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Harlem River; size of building, 22x25; two stories; owned by FRANCIS A. JACKSON.

Plan No. 370—April 6, first-class Dorchester stone dwelling, situated north side of Forty-fifth-street, 110 feet east of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 40x50; four stories; owned by Rev. R. C. HOWLAND.

Plan No. 372—April 6, brick market, situated in Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between Lexington and Third avenues; size of building, 150x200; two stories; owned by WESTON & CO.

Plan No. 375—April 6, first-class brown-stone dwelling, situated north side of Forty-fifth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 25x60; four stories and basement; owned by Rev. THOMAS F. HASTINGS.

Plan No. 376—April 6, kindling-wood factory, (brick,) situated No. 551 West Forty-fifth-street; size of building, 30x30; two stories; owned by GEORGE YOST.

Plan No. 377—April 6, brick store and dwelling, situated west side of Thompson-street, 40 feet south of Grand; size of building, 30x24; two stories; owned by HENRY CARSTEN.

Plan No. 380—April 7, brick factory, situated Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 East Houston-street; size of building, 100x75; six stories; owned by L. H. MACE.

Plan No. 382—April 8, second-class brick dwelling, situated No. 600 Third-avenue; size of building, 25x50; three stories; owned by PATRICK TIERNEY.

Plan No 383—April 8, brick carriage-house, situated No. 353 West Twenty-sixth-street; size of building, 8.8½x25; one story; owned by HAVEN & MENIKEN.

Plan No. 384—April 8, first-class brick dwelling, situated No. 559 Washington-street; size of building, 17x52; two stories; owned by TIMOTHY CONOLLY.

Plan No. 386—April 8, iron stores, situated Nos. 9 and 10 Maiden-lane; size of buildings, 29.10½x47.4; five stories; basement; No. 9 owned by R. L. LIVINGSTON; No. 11 owned by S. G. HOFFMAN.

Plan No. 389—April 9, brick office, situated northeast corner Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street; size of building, 15x15; one story; owned by JOHN TRIMBLE & SON.

A four-story brown-stone dwelling, 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, is to be erected on the north side of Forty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS. Rev. S. HOWLAND is also about to erect a four-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 50 feet deep, on the same street, but more convenient to Fifth-avenue. The latter building will be constructed of Dorchester stone.

A market-house, to be constructed of brick, two stories high, and 150x200 feet, is to be erected on Forty-second-street, extending through to Forty-third-street, between Lexington-avenue and Third-avenue, by Messrs. WESTON & CO.

TELEGRAMS.

The Irish Church Question Again Before the House of Commons.

Opposition to the Clause Providing for Maynooth College.

A Lengthy Debate and an Exciting Scene.

The Proposed Reorganization of the Italian Army.

Confiscation of the Property of Rebel Sympathizers in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Question in the House of Commons—Exciting Debate.

LONDON, Friday, April 16—3 A. M.

In the House of Commons, to-night, in accordance with the notice previously given, Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the House go into committee on the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, (Conservative,) member for North Warwickshire, moved as an amendment that the House go into committee on the bill in six months from the present day.

This motion was equivalent to an indefinite postponement. A lively debate followed, during which Mr. R. S. AYTOUN, member for Kirkaldy, created a sensation by declaring his objections to that clause in the bill which provided for the support of Maynooth College.

Mr. AYTOUN is a Liberal, and voted with the majority on the division on March 23, when the bill passed to its second reading. His declaration was followed by a scene of great excitement in the House. The Opposition cheered repeatedly, and counter cheers and other interruptions came from the Ministerial benches. When Mr. AYTOUN ended his remarks, the confusion subsided, and debate was continued.

Most of the speeches were made by the minor members of the Opposition.

At the end of this discussion, which lasted six hours, Mr. GLADSTONE rose and said due care would be given by the Government to the terms of the provision made for Maynooth College. He attributed much of the opposition to the bill to the power of the clergy in Ireland. That power had been built up by the old policy of England, which had lately been partially reversed, and was now about to be finally and completely abandoned. He concluded by declaring that the success of this bill was not a question of party, but of justice.

Mr. DISRAELI followed. He disapproved of a division on Mr. NEWDEGATE's motion for postponement, and said he was anxious to get into Committee on the bill.

The House then divided on the original motion to go into Committee on the Irish Church bill, with the following result:

For the motion	355
Against	229
Majority	126

The House then formally went into Committee on the bill, and adjourned.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting.

LONDON, Friday, April 16.

At the Newmarket races, yesterday, the great event was the contest for the Tenth Biennial Stakes. It was won by *Blue Gown*, the winner of the Derby last year. The following is the summary:

Second year of the tenth Newmarket Biennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added, for four-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 118 pounds; winner of the Derby or St. Leger to carry seven pounds extra; owner of the second horse to receive ten per cent., and the third horse five per cent. of the stakes.

Sir Joseph Hawley's b. c. Blue Gown, by Beadsman, out of Bas Bleu, carrying 129 pounds	1
Mr. H. Savile's bl. g. Blueskin, by Skirmisher, out of Doeskin, 122 pounds	2
Mr. Merry's b. c. Phœbus, by Thormanby, out of Sunbeam, 122 pounds	3

The betting before the race was four to one against *Blue Gown*, twelve to one against *Blueskin*, and fifty to one against *Phœbus*. Four ran.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes and the New Constitution.

MADRID, Friday, April 16.

The National Cortes has agreed to the first article of the Constitution, after amending it by a substitution of the words, "people of the nation" for "people of the monarchy," in the fourth section.

The Committee on the Constitution has postponed its decision as to the form of the Government.

ITALY.

A Reorganization of the Army Proposed.

FLORENCE, Friday, April 16.

A bill for the reorganization of the army is before Parliament. It fixes the active strength of the army at 400,000.

CUBA.

Confiscation of the Property of Rebel Sympathizers—The Rebel Leader Adulcere Executed.

HAVANA, Friday, April 16.

In consequence of the appearance in New-York of a document issued and signed by MORALES LEMUS, imposing a contribution on Cuban refugees for the support of the revolutionary cause, General DULCE has issued a proclamation ordering the seizure of all property belonging to LEMUS, LEON CASANOVA, MESTRE BRAMOSIO, CISNEROS CRIARDO, and others, unless they produce the necessary proofs that they have complied with the legal requirements in the transfer of their property to other parties. The Havana journals generally praise this decree of confiscation.

The rebel leader ADULCERE has been captured and executed at Manzanilla.

It is reported that a schooner with a cargo of arms has been captured near the mouth of Manguna River, at the western end of the island, while trying to run the blockade.

The Hotel Inglaterra took fire last night and was totally destroyed.

The brig *S. Strout*, from Nassau, for Wilmington, with a cargo of guano, was wrecked on Paredon Keys and is a total loss. Her crew were saved.

Acquittal of a Man and Woman Charged with Murder in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, April 16.

The jury in the case of DAVID DORE and JOSEPHINE LA FLAMME, for the murder of the husband of the latter at Dudley, in April, 1866, went out at 9 A. M. The trial has occupied three days. After being out three hours and a half, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

BARTHOLOMEW O'DONNELL, of Milford, indicted for the murder of BRIDGET MURRAY, in October last, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

ADOLPHUS MERRIAM, of Framingham, formerly of Southbridge, had his leg cut off by the cars on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, near Webster, this morning.

Death of Colonel E. W. Morgan.

Colonel EDWIN WRIGHT MORGAN, Professor of Mathematices and Mechanics at Lehigh University, died at the Sun Hotel in Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday. He entered West Point in 1833, and graduated third in his class in 1837. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry in the Mexican War, after which he accepted the Superintendency of the Kentucky Institute, which post he filled to the opening of the civil war. Colonel MORGAN, by his high attainments and skill, helped much to produce and give excellence to the public works of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States. He was a skillful teacher, an honorable gentleman and a devout Christian.

MISSOURI.

The Grain Trade—Another Meeting of St. Louis Merchants—Discovery of an Indian Burying Ground.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 16.

The most enthusiastic meeting yet assembled in the grain interest was held at the Southern Hotel last night. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, and the question, in all its bearings, was fully discussed. Complete success is pretty nearly demonstrated. Nearly all the stock has been taken, and the remainder will be subscribed before the close of the week. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Association: E. O. Standard, Geo. P. Plant, Chauncey Filley, H. A. Homier, L. R. Shryock, R. C. Greer, A. C. Haarstien, George Bain, Henry Hitchcock, John Wall and Thomas Richeson. The directors well elect officers at once, and the Association will go into immediate operation.

The following is the insurance on the steamer *Antelope*, burned on Monday, on the Niagara River:

National, of Boston	$6,250
New-England Mutual and Marine	3,500
Independent, of Boston	1,000
Home, of Connecticut	3,000
Total	$13,750

A party of laborers, in excavating the Great Mound, in the northern part of the city, unearthed an Indian sepulchre sixty feet in length, twenty-five feet below the surface. A large quantity of bones, beads, coin and other relics were found scattered about.

The *Republican* publishes a rumor that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, recently in session here, found an indictment against General BURBRIDGE, of Kentucky, for bribery, in connection with his duties as a revenue officer, and that he has been summoned to this city from Washington. It is not known whether the accusation is for bribery or being bribed.

At the St. Louis meeting of workingwomen last night, articles of association of the Workingwomen's Union were adopted. A permanent organization will be entered upon as soon as a sufficient number of signatures have been procured.

A reliable gentleman of this city, just arrived from Fort Sully, on the Upper Missouri, reports that a large number of the Indians, with whom General SHERMAN and other Peace Commissioners made treaties last Summer, are much dissatisfied with their situation and the manner in which they have been used. They say that the Government has got them penned in, and has failed to keep its promise to give them the annuities stipulated. Spotted Tail and other influential chiefs are losing confidence in the Government, and if the promises of its agents are not fulfilled this Summer, trouble will be the result.

About 300 men of the Forty-second Infantry, from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., under command of General ROKENBOURGH, arrived here to-day *en route* to the Indian territory west of Arkansas.

Mrs. General SHERMAN and family left for Washington to-day.

General N. W. BROWN, Chief Paymaster of this Division, has been ordered to New-York. He will leave for that City in a few days.

Articles of agreement between TOM ALLEN and MIKE MCCOOLE were signed to-day, the fight to come off on the 15th of June.

Session of the Old School Presbytery at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, April 16.

At the session of the Baltimore Presbytery, Old School, on Wednesday, circulars favorable to a reunion of the Old and New Schools were received from the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia and the Synod of Wheeling. Action on the circulars being called for, Rev. Dr. SMITH offered the following:

Whereas, Questions as to consummating an organic union between the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches may come up at an approaching meeting of the General Assembly; and, whereas, the basis of union sent down by the last Assembly has been rejected by the Presbyteries, and thus all grave doubts still exist as to the constitutional power of the Assembly to effect a union on any basis which has not been first sent down to the Presbyteries and approved by them, and still graver doubts as to the expediency of such acts in existing circumstances;

Resolved, As the sense of this Presbytery, that the Assembly ought not to consummate a union with the other Church at its approaching session, but either dismiss the whole subject or set down another basis for the action of the Presbyteries.

Resolved, That our Commissioners to the General Assembly be instructed to vote in accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolutions.

Dr. SMITH favored a reference of the subject to the Presbyteries for final action.

Mr. GALLAUDET opposed the reunion because there had been no change in the doctrine of the New School since the separation in 1837, and he could not see how it could unite with the Old School. The subject was discussed without a final decision, and coming up in order yesterday, a substitute was offered by Dr. BACKUS, as follows:

Whereas, This Presbytery has at its last meeting responded by the overtures sent down by the last General Assembly on the reunion of the Old and New School Churches; and

Whereas, A majority of the Presbyteries of the Old School branch have rejected the basis sent down; and

Whereas, It was proposed by some in each Church that the next General Assembly of the two churches should consummate a union upon a basis not definitely and formally submitted to the Presbyteries; therefore,

Resolved, That the Presbytery, in addition to its former action, express its disapproval of an organic reunion on any basis not first submitted to the Presbyters, and agreed upon by three-fourths of the same.

After discussion the substitute was adopted. The following delegates were elected to the General Assembly, which meets in New-York on the 20th of May: Clerical Delegates—Rev. J. J. Henderson, Rev. Samuel Bayless. Ruling Elders—Messrs. Wm. J. Dickey and Benjamin Silver; and as Alternate Ministers—Revs. Drs. Cyrus Dickson and A. B. Cross. Elders—Dr. Hall Richardson and J. G. Matthews.

The Fires in the Nevada Gold Mines—Relief for the Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 15.

The English iron-clad *Zealous*, Admiral HAVINGS, from Victoria, and the United States steamer *Ossipee*, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, arrived to-day.

There is nothing additional in regard to the fire in the mines of Gold Hill, Nevada. The shafts are still closed. Considerable amounts of money have been raised for the relief of the families of those who perished by the disaster. The expense of the funeral has been assumed by the several companies concerned. There has been no lack of liberality on the part of the companies.

The performance at the Virginia City Theatre for the benefit of the sufferers netted about four thousand dollars, (gold.)

The International Cricket Match now progressing in this city, between the British Columbia and California Elevens, creates much interest. The officers and the band of the English frigate *Zealous* propose to visit the grounds to-morrow to witness the closing game.

Flour dull; no transactions except for the local trade. Wheat very dull; choice, $1 60.

Legal tenders, 77.

Cleared, ship *Garibaldi*, for Callao.

Sailed, *Balicarry* for Liverpool.

Visit of the Illinois Legislature to the Tomb of Mr. Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 16.

The State Legislature yesterday, in commemoration of the day, visited the tomb of Mr. LINCOLN. Brief religious services were held. The visitors generally were liberal in their subscriptions toward the Monument Fund.

The number of fires in the city for the municipal year have been 405, and the amount of the total loss $560,169.

A Prisoner Arraigned Before the Massachusetts Senate for Contempt.

BOSTON, Friday, April 16.

THOMAS DREW was arraigned at the Bar of the Senate to-day, charged with contempt in refusing to testify before the joint Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery alleged against certain railroad companies to influence legislation in their behalf. An order to commit him to close custody for twenty-five days, unless he should sooner consent to be sworn, was defeated, and the matter postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow. In the meantime DREW remains in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Boston Associated Press, at a special meeting to-day, passed resolutions eulogistical of the late Colonel ROGERS; and as a mark of further respect, voted to attend his funeral in a body. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the Church of the Unity.

The Charges Against the State Auditor—Seizure of a Brig.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 16.

Two more indictments were found yesterday, by the Grand Jury, against WICKLIFFE. There are six or seven now pending against him. It is stated that he has drawn warrants against the printing and legislative accounts largely in excess of the appropriations.

The brig *H. B. Colson* was yesterday seized by Collector CASEY, for alleged violation of the Revenue laws, and because it was alleged she had on board arms for Cuba. The investigation revealed an attempt to defraud the insurance companies, the Captain stating that he had been offered $5,000 to take the vessel to sea and destroy her.

Destructive Fire at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Friday, April 16.

A fire broke out this morning in Murfreesboro, and before the flames could be arrested the entire west side of the public square was destroyed, including ten stores and other valuable buildings. The loss, which is distributed among a half dozen persons, is estimated at $75,000. The amount of the insurance is unknown.

Hon. W. B. STOKES arrived here this evening from Washington. He will speak to-morrow in response to Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON. It is thought that Mr. STOKES will be the Republican candidate for Governor.

The McGee Assassination—Discharge of One of the Alleged Conspirators.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, April 16.

The trial of PATRICK BUCKLEY, for complicity in the murder of Hon. T. D. MCGEE, took place to-day. Hon. J. H. CAMERON appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. J. H. READ for the Crown. A number of witnesses were examined, but as no evidence was produced against the accused, the Judge directed his discharge. It is probable that DOYLE and others, who are charged with being accessories, will also be acquitted.

David H. Carpenter Hanged at Angelica for the Murder of His Brother.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, April 16.

DAVID H. CARPENTER was to-day hung at Angelica for the murder of his brother, RICHARD E. CARPENTER, on the 25th of September last.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—The Eight-hour Law Urged—Sympathy with the Parties on Strike.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of workingmen took place last night at Cooper Institute to sustain the painters in their present strike for $4 a day and eight hours' work, instead of $3 50 per day during the last eighteen months. The employers exact ten hours' labor, if they accede to the increased wages, and offer even $4 50, but this the journeymen refuse. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Workingmen's National Union, and WM. J. JESSUP, President of that body, took the chair. The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The operative painters of this City, believing that the time has arrived to enforce the legally-constituted law of the State making "eight hours a legal day's work," as far as their trade is concerned; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the workingmen of New-York City, in mass meeting in Cooper Institute assembled, believing in the justice of the demands of the painters, do pledge ourselves to aid them in enforcing the legally-constituted law of the State and nation.

Resolved, That the practice of the Police Department in detailing members of the Police force for the purpose of performing mechanical labor on the different Station-houses, thereby neglecting the duty for which they were appointed, is hereby condemned.

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be requested to compel all members of the Police force to do Police duty, as the public expect to pay them as policemen, not as mechanics.

Resolved, That we demand that the Fire Commissioners compel Messrs. BYRON & FERRIS to pay the demands of the painters of this City—$4 for eight hours as a day's labor—or that all painting of engine-houses or other works under the control of the Fire Department be given to other parties that will pay the time and wages.

Resolved, That we call upon his Excellency Governor HOFFMAN, in the name of the workingmen of this State, to issue a proclamation to the heads of the various Departments, calling upon them to enforce the "Eight-hour Labor act," as far as the employes of the State are concerned.

Resolved, That it is the province of every workingman to regulate his hours of labor, and the value of his productions.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support our organization, using our energies and influence to keep it intact and increase its numbers, so that it may continue to be a power felt by the employers, but not shaken.

Resolved, That while the employers are using all means to bring us back to the slough of misery and degradation, we continue to do battle against them, reminding them that we are men endowed with the same privileges God granted to all men, the poor man as well as the rich, the workingman as well as the capitalists, with sufficiently manly courage to demand our rights and dare maintain them.

The Chairman said that the painters were the first mechanics who carried out the rule of eight hours for a day's labor, but that an effort was now being made by the employers to break down the system, and, unfortunately, workingmen were constantly arriving from other localities who were willing to work ten hours. The present moment he considered opportune for an assertion of workingmen's rights. A man selected for one of the highest positions under the Government had initiated his term of office by endeavoring to increase the hours of labor of the mechanics in Government employ, and a protest should be made against his action. He would also call public attention to the strike of the Second-avenue car-drivers, who were manfully striving to shorten their exaggerated hours of toil.

Mr. FRANK R. PURCELL, of the Operative Painters' Union, said that no question now interested the laboring classes more than the time which should be fixed as the limit of a day's labor. There was a diversity of views both among laboring men and employers on the point. Great efforts had been made to carry out the statute of this State with regard to eight hours labor, but as yet with only partial success. He had hoped that the painters would lead the van in victory, but their employers had lately taken advantage of a superabundance of labor, and required that the journeymen should work ten hours. The latter wish, by confining themselves to eight hours work, to improve their mental as well as material condition, and also to increase the demand for labor.

Mr. DUNCAN, also of the Painters' Union, said that opposition had arisen where it was least expected. The workingmen of the nation were jubilant over the fact that Congress and the Legislature of this State had passed laws to make eight hours a legal day's labor in Government departments, but a legal official had used his influence to infamously blast their hopes. The speaker then read resolutions to the effect that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. BORIE, in attempting to annul the Eight-hour law of Congress, had shown a disposition worthy of emphatic contempt and reprobation; that his dismissal should be demanded, and that he should be held up to the execration of all law-abiding men.

JOHN ENNIS, of the Plasterers' Union, JAMES R. PURDY, of the Iron Moulders', ROBERT BLISSERT, of the Tailors', WILLIAM STIRK, of the Printers', SAMUEL GAUL, of the Bricklayers', J. A. TAYLOR, of the Stair Builders', and PATRICK WALSH, of the Laborers' Union, then followed to a similar effect with details and experiences more or less interesting, and the meeting, which had often applauded the speakers with great enthusiasm, adjourned.

A circular was distributed in the hall during the evening calling for sympathy for the drivers on strike upon the Second-avenue Railroad, saying that under existing regulations they were unable to visit their homes during the hours of daylight, and were almost strangers to the faces of their own children.

Fire in John-street.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the basement of No. 49 John-street, occupied, together with the first floor, by HARRIS & BROS., paper manufacturers. The fire was confined entirely to the premises of the firm and caused a damage to their stock of $6,000, but the loss is fully covered by insurance, they having policies in the following Companies: Park, $3,000; Greenwich, $2,000; Etna of Hartford, $2,500; Lafayette, $2,750; Niagara, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500. The building is owned by THOMAS A. DAVIS, and was damaged $1,000, but was fully insured.

The Station-House Suicide.

The inquest in the case of EDWIN ROGERS, the unfortunate man who committed suicide in a cell in the Seventeenth Ward Police Station, was concluded yesterday. No new facts were elicited, and acting on the evidence of the physician having the *post-mortem* examination in hand, the jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of some narcotic poison. The Coroner was furnished with the obituary notice left by the deceased with his friend Mr. CONKLIN, the test medium, and the document ran as follows:

Poor Rogers! I knew him as piano-forteist; I knew him as something of a poet; I knew him as a contributor of philosophical treatise. I pitied and assisted him. He was a man of erratic genius. He had the taste of a gentleman and the purse of a beggar. He died as he lived—unpitied and unappreciated.

J. B. CONKLIN.

ALBANY.

Another Railroad Veto Message from Governor Hoffman.

State Aid to Railroad Corporations Declared to be Unconstitutional.

War Between the Executive and the Legislative Powers Apprehended.

Republican Caucus to Choose Another Police Commissioner.

Supervisor Henry Smith Selected to Succeed Mr. Acton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 16, 1869.

The message sent to the Senate this morning by the Governor, vetoing the bill granting State aid to the amount of $250,000 to the "Whitehall and Plattsburg" Railroad was not altogether unexpected after the vetoing propensity recently displayed by His Excellency, but it is nevertheless a serious check on the hopes and wishes of a large number of the representatives of the people in both Houses, comprising many of the best and most trustworthy members. The principle of granting State aid, in the way of money, to railroads running through new sections, has been argued at great length during the present session, and ably supported by such men as Judge Campbell, Mr. Selkreg, Mr. Truman, Mr. Hegeman, Bancroft Davis, Mr. Hitchman, Mr. Bergen and others in the Assembly, and by Senators Hale, Hubbard, Nichols, Murphy, Chapman, Stanford, O'Donnell and others in the Senate; and a large number of special bills, similar to that vetoed by the Governor, are now pending. The fate of these is, of course, settled by the veto. There is also a general bill, intended by its authors to serve in case of necessity as a substitute for those special bills, which proposes to give $4,000 per mile to all the roads that shall be constructed a distance of twenty miles in the next two years. This bill passed the Assembly on Wednesday night, after being amended so as to provide that the State, instead of making a gift of the money, should take stock in each road to that amount. The query now is whether the Governor can give his signature to this bill consistently with the reasons assigned in to-day's veto. It will be seen that the Governor does not object to the abstract principle of granting State aid to public improvements, but thinks, in view of the present condition of the treasury and the heavy burdens of taxation, that this is not the proper time to apply the principle. It is difficult to see why this objection will not apply with equal force to the general bill as to the special one just vetoed; for a man who is short of funds can no better afford to invest money in unpaying railroad stock than to give it away. Still, there are many who think the Governor may be persuaded to reconsider this objection and sign the general bill as a sort of compromise. It certainly meets the Governor's oft-expressed views in favor of general as against special legislation, if it has no other merit.

THE ASSEMBLY

was engaged during the morning session in the third reading of bills. Among those passed was the bill for widening Flushing-avenue in Brooklyn, from Bridge-street to Broadway, with the amendment offered by Mr. JACOBS that the consent of the owners of a majority of the property on the line of the street should first be obtained. Also, the Brooklyn Steam Transit Railroad bill for running a steam road, either underground or surface, from City Park through Nassau and Flushing avenues to the Queens County line, with various branch roads running in different directions.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The New-York County tax levy was reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. CROWLEY, as amended in Committee on Municipal Affairs. It reduces the sum total of the budget, as sent up here from New-York, over $500,000. All the items alleged to have been increased after it went out of the hands of the Mayor and Comptroller, are cut down even below the figure fixed by those officials. The following are the principal changes made in the budget: Advertising, $45,000 asked for, $20,000 allowed; contingencies for Comptroller's Office, $10,000 asked for, $5,000 allowed; contingencies of Tax Commissioner's Office, $7,500 asked for, nothing allowed; Coroners' fees, $51,500 asked for, $36,500 allowed; county contingencies, $50,000 asked for, $25,000 allowed; disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses, $72,000 asked for, $49,000 allowed; election expenses, $120,000 asked for, $85,000 allowed; lighting, cleaning and supplies for County Offices, $90,000 asked for, $45,000 allowed; printing for Legislative Department, $30,000 asked for, $20,000 allowed; repairs to county buildings, $40,000 asked for, $20,000 allowed; rents, $9,800 asked, $7,000 allowed; repairing and preserving records, $50,000 asked for, $10,000 allowed; repairing and rebinding records in Register's office, $50,000 asked, nothing allowed; salaries of Executive Department, $241,900 asked, $227,300 allowed; salaries of Judiciary, $609,685 asked, $544,888 allowed; stationery, law and blank-books, $80,000 asked, $20,000 allowed; support of prisoners in County Jail, $38,350 asked, $14,650 allowed.

The only salaries increased in the Judiciary Department is that of the Clerk to the Recorder, which is fixed at $3,000. The law permitting the Comptroller to issue revenue bonds to pay adjusted claims is repealed. The amount allowed to be spent for armories and drill rooms is limited by the bill to $150,000. By the present law it is practically unlimited, and last year $600,000 was spent in this way.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. TWEED, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 21 to 1—Mr. FOLGER being that 1. Its precise object may perhaps be divined by the New-York stockbrokers:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of the act entitled "An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railway Companies," passed April 21, 1868, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

No stockholder, director or officer on either the New-York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company or the Harlem Railroad Company shall be a director or officer of the Erie Railway Company; and no stockholder, director or officer of the latter Company shall be a director or officer of either of the three first-named Companies. The Board of Directors in each of the said Companies shall so classify the members of such Board, by lot or otherwise, that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of their number shall go out of office at each annual election; and at the next election of directors in each of the said Companies, directors shall be voted for only in place of those whose terms shall then expire under the classification aforesaid.

BOARDING VESSELS.

The bill authorizing news yachts to board vessels coming into New-York Harbor was ordered to a third reading in the Senate to-day, with an amendment providing that the Board of Health "may" instead of "shall" grant permits for that purpose. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 16.

ANOTHER RAILROAD VETO.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill for aid to the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 16, 1869.

To the Senate:

I return without my signature Senate bill No. 121, entitled "An act to aid in the completion of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, and to amend chapter 108 of the laws of 1867, and to renew the appropriation made thereby."

In my annual message, in referring to the condition of the State, the burdens resting upon the people, and what they would expect and demand of their representatives, I thought it proper to say as follows;

"While in all public affairs a reasonable liberality is to be encouraged, extravagance and waste will be condemned. A large amount of invested capital has been declared by Congress exempt from the taxation which now oppresses nearly every interest in the country. Those who bear no portion of the public burdens will never be active in opposing their increase. Some will be always ready to favor projects involving great outlays of public moneys in enterprises of real or supposed merit, but the great body of the people will not sanction any expenditures or appropriations, the necessity of which is not clearly apparent."

In considering any bill which appropriates money from the State Treasury to aid private capital in constructing new railroads, my duty to the people at large requires that I should not overlook the facts that we are in the midst of a period of great speculation; that we are under the influence, to some extent, of a depreciated and inflated currency, one of the invariable effects of which is to create an activity more or less feverish, under the stimulus of which men are not likely to discriminate carefully between legitimate enterprises and speculative projects. When this is over, and we return to a sound currency and a more healthy condition, we will estimate more justly the heavy burdens of taxation resting upon us, and will witness a diminution of the profits which some undertakings now earn, and of the promise of profits in others.

I fully comprehend what great benefits may be realized from wisely projected and economically constructed railroads, as well by the State at large as by the localities through which they pass. I would be glad to see their construction pushed forward with energy whenever there is need of them. I should rejoice in seeing the people of the State assist all such enterprises whenever it was apparent that the general interests of the State would be promoted by their success or injuriously affected by their failure. There are, I know, some portions of our territory full of undeveloped riches and yet so sparsely settled that individual energy and home capital are wholly inadequate of themselves to open avenues of transit and communication to and through them, or even to contribute so much toward local improvements as to inspire capitalists elsewhere with that confidence which would lead them to come to their aid. To open such regions to active traffic, to bring them into nearer connection with our great markets, to give to them facilities for communication and transportation which other more favored portions of the State enjoy, may often be so important to the whole State and be so well calculated to add largely to its material and general prosperity as to justify, at times and under proper restrictions, the granting of some aid from the Treasury of the State. While, however, it may be wise sometimes to grant this aid to enterprises simply because of their great merit and their great need, the money of the people should never be used to foster and encourage a spirit of speculation, or enterprises which may possibly have their origin in it. Even in cases of great merit, there is one difficulty which suggests hesitation, and that is that a contribution from the State Treasury in one instance, becomes a precedent for many others. Meritorious projects, and those purely speculative, become linked together and alike appeal to this precedent, with equal confidence, and too often in the present condition of financial affairs and legislative temper, with equal chances of success. Every new railroad corporation thinks it has a right to some portion of the public money, and sends its friends to the Legislature, intent on securing means from the public Treasury, which receives its supply from the contributions of the heavily-burdened tax-payers of the State.

As a general rule, the sagacity of private capital will be quick to see where railroads are needed, where they can be made to pay, and where they will add to the public wealth. It is hardly possible for the Legislature or an Executive to decide these points so well as can be done by the keen sagacity, the willing enterprise, and the careful scrutiny of private capitalists.

General laws have been passed for the incorporation of railroad companies. Liberal facilities are already extended (whether always wisely or not I need not here discuss) to the people in cities, villages and towns, by the issue of their corporate bonds, to associate their corporate responsibility with individual capital, to construct their railroads. Under these circumstances it seems to me that almost any meritorious enterprise can succeed without State aid, and that such aid should only be granted, if at all, when the necessity is clearly apparent, and when the well-being of the State at large demands it.

The aggregate of appropriations proposed to be made from the State Treasury to railroad corporations, by bills introduced at the present session, is over four and a quarter million of dollars, as will appear by the following statement:

Whitehall and Plattsburg	Senate bill 121	$365,000
Albany and Susquehanna	Ass'bly bill 26	100,000
Ithaca and Tonawanda	Ass'bly bill 665	150,000
Port Jervis and Monticello	Ass'bly bill 666	100,000
Buffalo and Washington	Ass'bly bill 667	250,000
Buffalo, Corning and Pittsb'rg	Ass'bly bill 668	250,000
Northern Air Line	Ass'bly bill 669	175,000
New-York Northern	Ass'bly bill 670	600,000
Gloversville, Mayfield and Northville	Ass'bly bill 672	150,000
Lake Shore	Ass'bly bill 673	700,000
Southern Central	Ass'bly bill 674	400,000
New-York and Oswego	Ass'bly bill 675	600,000
Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville	Ass'bly bill 676	75,000
Erie Valley and Genesee	Ass'bly bill 742	125,000
Walkill Valley	Ass'bly bill 744	125,000
Rondout and Oswego	Ass'bly bill 747	150,000
Total		$4,315,000

Most of these bills have progressed so far as to indicate clearly that the friends of one rely, for success, upon the aid and coöperation of the friends of the other.

The whole amount of taxes levied by the State for schools, canals, bounty debts, railroads and general purposes in 1868, was $10,243,317 01, being five and four-fifths mills upon the assessed valuation of property. The amount of State aid proposed by the bills above referred to, viz.: $4,315,000, is more than two-fifths of the whole State tax of 1868. If a tax were imposed in any single year to provide for this aggregate of State aid, it would make the State tax eight and one-fifth mills instead of five and four-fifths as in 1868. This bill provides for extending the tax over two succeeding years, which same provision will no doubt be adopted in the other bills. In such case the tax would be increased to seven mills for two successive years.

These figures may well excite alarm. If this bill be successful, it will be likely to be regarded as a precedent, and to lead to the success of most if not all of the others, and thus to subject the Treasury to an expenditure of nearly $4,000,000 more, distributed among enterprises of similar character, whatever may be their respective degrees of merit.

It is a fact as apparent as it is deplorable, that whenever heavy demands are made upon the public Treasury for other than the ordinary expenditures of the State Government, influences are at work in and around the Capitol, to secure their success, which are not calculated to promote an impartial exercise of the legislative power; and it may be predicted with almost absolute certainty, if these present applications are successful, that at some future day, and that not very far distant, a portion of the very money now drawn from the Treasury of the State, will be used as means to secure renewed and increased appropriations for like purposes.

It is confidently alleged that the people of the State will and do approve of these enormous appropriations, and are willing to have imposed upon them these new burdens for the sake of aiding enterprises the direct profits of which will inure to the benefit of private capitalists. I do not believe it. But even if it were so, I am confident teat hereafter, when the feverish period of speculation shall have passed away, and a sounder public sentiment shall prevail, they would, if I sanctioned the legislation to which I now object, hold me accountable and responsible for failing to protect them against great expenditures, in regard to which the probability of waste and extravagance is much greater than the possibility of prudence and discrimination.

It must be remembered that under the Constitution, it is in the power of the Legislature to submit to the people of the State the question whether they are willing to aid these enterprises by the creation of a State debt. Such a mode of coming to their relief would admit of a larger grant of money and a more systematic and equitable application of it to the different sections of the State. The taxation required to meet the outlay could be extended over a period of eighteen years, instead of being forced upon one or two. The fact that no such measure has been brought forward during the time the State aid policy has been pressed, is strong evidence that the advocates of that policy believe that the people at large would not approve of it. If this be so, the people would certainly resent a proposition to collect at once, and without asking their approval, the large sum now proposed to be levied upon them.

For the reasons, therefore, that it is not easy to discriminate so clearly between this measure and those of a similar character now pending and perhaps awaiting the decision of this one, as to make this an exception; that it presents a question of general policy in granting money from the State Treasury to aid in the construction of local railroads, when the burdens of taxation are too great to admit of the heavy addition which the adoption of the policy would entail; that the Constitution provides a wise and just method by which the people of the State can take upon themselves the decision of the question, under which the tax can be graduated according to the magnitude of the improvement to which aid is given; that the measure may be deferred without prejudice to its future consideration at a period when the affairs of the State and country will be in a more permanent condition, when taxation will only be required for current necessities, and when it is hoped a settled prosperity shall be established; I am constrained, without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, except to admit most freely that the region through which the road will run has very strong claims upon the consideration and sympathy of the whole State, and that the construction of a railroad through it would contribute very greatly to the general wealth and prosperity, to return the bill without my signature. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the veto message of the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railway bill on the table. Carried after debate—23 to 5, the negatives being Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Edmunds and Humphrey.

DISCUSSION ON THE VETO.

The President put the question: "Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?"

Mr. HALE said: Mr. President—The Message which has just been read contains some considerations which are perhaps new, and a good many which are old. A portion of it seems to be original—a portion of it strikes me, on hearing it read, as rather in the nature of a quotation from a similar document that was sent to this body last year. I think that the question which was put by the Chair requires some consideration—that it is due to His Excellency the Governor that some reflection should be had upon the suggestions which he has made, and that before the Senate should decide whether it will or will not reconsider its previous action, that an opportunity should be had for examination and investigation into the merits of the objections made by the Governor. With the view of giving that opportunity, I move to lay the message, with the question put by the Chair, upon the table.

Upon request, Mr. HALE withdrew his motion, and

Mr. FOLGER said: Mr. President—There are several messages from His Excellency the Governor which have been by motion laid upon the table, and there remain unacted upon by the Senate. They are messages returning to this body sundry bills passed by it, without the signature of the Governor—in other words, "Veto Messages," and we now have this. I fully concur with the President of the Senate in his ruling the other day, that this body is not, by the words of the Constitution, compelled at once, on the reception of a veto message, to proceed to the reconsideration of the bill vetoed. And I also yield a qualified concurrence to the spirit of his remark, that it would be salutary if the rule was, that there should be a compulsion upon this body to proceed at once to such consideration. If this body has seen fit to go through the parliamentary forms of enacting any measure into a law, it owes it to the subject, it owes it to its own dignity, it owes it to the Executive, that when the Executive finds that he cannot yield his assent to the enactment, and gives his reasons therefor, that the subject should again be taken up, and those reasons considered and reviewed, and concurred in or dissented from. And while this should not be long delayed, yet it does seem appropriate that legislators to whom those reasons may be new, or if not new, such as they have opposed and combatted, should have some space of time to consider them, and to review their own position, before voting to sustain or dissent from the veto of the Governor. But this may not be indefinitely delayed. The Constitution says that the Senate "shall proceed to reconsider." And many reasons might be given why this should be done at a day as early as practicable. It can be seen, that as veto after veto comes in, there is the opportunity for, and there is the tendency to, a combination of interests to oppose the different vetoes, and the usual result of log-rolling is produced, that measures in combination are sustained by the coöperation of the friends of each, which, if dependent for favor upon individual merit, would be rejected. So that the true end to be attained is for such delay only as will suffice for the formation of a well-considered judgment, and as will not permit the combination of different interests, or suffer the matter to die from the mind of the Legislature. And, Mr. President, in addition to these general considerations, there is at this time a special reason why action should be had without lengthened delay. I read in the Albany *Argus* of this week, which paper I take to be the official mouthpiece of His Excellency the Governor, and if not the inspirer, at least the recipient or detector of the plans and purposes of the Democratic leaders, that there are signs of a conflict between the representative body and the Executive. That I may be entirely accurate, I read from this newspaper:

"There are signs that a conflict is to come between the representative body and the Executive, as to the question of power. There is a disposition to reduce the Governor of New-York to a nullity, and make him about what Johnson was under a Radical Congress, a tool and a victim. The parties who propose this conspiracy against the Constitution, have chosen the wrong time, and the wrong man, and the wrong place to make the experiment in. In such a contest, JOHN T. HOFFMAN will stand at the head of the people, and these combinations will be scattered as chaff before the wind. We await the development of this movement with interest, but without fear."

Now, as this article is called out by a veto of a city street railroad bill, brought into the Senate and passed through it under Democratic auspices—as this article deals in its scope entirely with the question of the granting of franchies for city street railroads, and as so far in this session these franchises, certainly the most gigantic of them all, have been originated and pushed by the Democratic portion of the Legislature—the startling inquiry is at once suggested: Is there a mutiny in the Democratic camp? Is the favorite standard-bearer of Tammany—(which is a convertible term for the Democracy)—is the favorite standard-bearer of Tammany to be deposed? Does the astute and well-informed editor of the *Argus* see a conflict arising between the newly-elected Governor and his heretofore submissive and applauding followers? Certainly it is not the Republicans of this body who are urging to the Executive for his approval measures of franchise which are to trench upon the rights of the State and of the City of New-York. Certainly it is not the Republicans of the body who have given signs of "this conflict to come," which is to make the Governor "a tool and a victim." If such conflict is to come, if such a demolition is to overtake the Executive, his power and his prerogative, it must come from the Democrats of this body. And it behooves, Mr. President, the adherents of the Constitution, and the supporters of the just prerogatives and power of the Executive department, to take an early and a strong position, and to deliver, rather than wait for, battle. I, therefore, Mr. President, move to take from the table the several veto messages of the Governor, that we may fix an early day to proceed to their consideration, and with the intention of following it with a motion to make all the veto messages of the Governor a special order.

Mr. MURPHY replied to Mr. FOLGER, arguing that the Republicans held a majority in the Legislature, and were responsible for its legislation.

After further debate by Messrs. O'DONNELL, CREAMER and HALE, the veto message was laid upon the table.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Newburg. In relation to the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad. To incorporate the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. In relation to the payment of bounties. To incorporate the City Safe Deposit Company of Brooklyn.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the act authorizing Oswego, Wayne and Cayuga to take stock in the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. To amend the law of last year so as to classify the directors of the Erie, Central, Hudson and Harlem Railroads so as to hold one, two and three years. (On motion of Mr. TWEED, this bill was read a third time and passed.) To provide for widening West-street from the Battery to Hammond-street.

The bill for the collection of ship news in the New-York harbor was progressed.

Mr. CREAMER moved to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole, and that the bill for the collection of ship news be ordered to a third reading, the bill being previously amended so that the Board of Health *may* instead of *shall* grant such permits. Carried.

Mr. CREAMER moved that the bill now have a third reading, but Mr. THAYER objected.

Numerous petitions were presented against the modification of the Excise law, and a few in favor thereof.

REPORTS.

The New-York County Tax Levy was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Incorporating the Utica and Mohawk Street Railway.

Authorizing the Manhattan Company to construct an underground railway in New-York; reported for consideration.

Incorporating the Tontine, Mutual and Stuyvesant Savings Banks of New-York; incorporating the Americus Association of New-York; for an Observatory in the Central Park, New-York.

The President presented a report of the State Homeopathic Society; also, resolutions of a German meeting in New-York, in favor of amending the Excise law.

Mr. FOLGER offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York to report to the Senate, with all conveniet speed, a correct statement of the fees, allowances and moneys allowed to be, or had, or received by the Sheriff of said City or county during the last seven years. Tabled on motion.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on general orders. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

Increasing the penalty for the procurement of abortions and other like offences; recommitted to report a complete bill. To repave Columbia-street, Brooklyn. Establishing a public place in New-York, being the Senate bill. Changing the time for the municipal election in New-York, making it the same as the time for the general election. Providing for the completion of Gowanus Canal, in Brooklyn. Appointing commissioners to revise the charter of Buffalo. To incorporate the Schenectady Water-works. Regulating the salaries of Police Justices and Clerks in Brooklyn. In reference to mortgages of corporations organized under the general law for the formation of manufacturing corporations. For relief of soldiers of the war of 1812. Providing for the transfer of certain arsenals and armories—was reported for consideration only. To incorporate the Church Building Aid Association of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Incorporating the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of New-York. In relation to sales for taxes. In relation to Safe Deposit Companies. In reference to juries in the District Courts of New-York. For the protection of persons and companies gathering ice for merchandise.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To aid in the construction of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad. Regulating the business of brokers, taxing one-twentieth of one per cent. on the par value all sales of stock. To authorize the South Side Railroad to build a branch road to Newtown Creek, and to use the improved steam dummy in Brooklyn. To facilitate the construction of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad. To amend the charter of the Utica and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. To incorporate the White Plains Savings Bank. To amend the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Company. To incorporate the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association. To incorporate the Hansom Cab Company. Incorporating the Oswego Pier and Dock Company. To aid in the completion of the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

The SPEAKER presented reports upon the Union College and the American Institute.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Binghamton Fire Department. Incorporating the Underground Railroad Company at New-York, known as the Vanderberg bill, by 88 to 10.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—That an afternoon session from 3:30 to 6 o'clock be held for the third reading of bills. Adopted.

Recess.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the extension of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad. To amend the charter of Port Byron. To amend the State Excise law. To incorporate Margaretsville Retreat for the Insane.

The Assembly adjourned.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ACTON.

His Resignation in the Hands of Senator Folger—Supervisor Henry Smith Nominated in Caucus as his Successor—Interesting Correspondence.

ALBANY, Friday, April 16.

The Republican joint caucus to nominate a Police Commissioner in place of Mr. ACTON, met in the Assembly Chamber, at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by Senator O'DONNELL, Chairman of the Caucus Committee.

On motion of Speaker YOUNGLOVE, Senator FOLGER was made Chairman of the caucus, and the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly were made Secretaries.

Assemblyman LA BAU nominated HENRY SMITH for Police Commissioner, and urged his claims in a speech. The nomination was seconded by Assemblyman HUSTED.

Senator THAYER presented the name of Judge E. D. CULVER.

Assemblyman ALLABEN named A. N. COLE, of Brooklyn, and urged the claims of Kings County to the office.

Assemblyman SELKREG withdrew the name of HENRY R. LOW from the caucus by his own request, and seconded the nomination of Mr. SMITH.

Assemblyman BAKER indorsed Judge CULVER, and Mr. HEGEMAN regretted that Mr. LOW was not a candidate.

An informal ballot was now had with the following result: Whole number of votes, 83; for HENRY SMITH, 60; A. V. COLE, 8; ERASTUS D. CULVER, —; IRA BUCKMAN, 3; HENRY R. LOW, 4.

Mr. ALLABEN said if Kings County must be deprived of the Commissioner, he preferred Mr. SMITH, and therefore moved his unanimous nomination.

Senator O'DONNELL offered the following:

Whereas, The Republican members of the Legislature have assembled to place in nomination a successor to THOMAS C. ACTON, who is about to tender his resignation as a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police District; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Legislature hereby tender to Mr. ACTON their thanks for the energetic and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties devolved upon him by the Legislature, and they tender to him their sympathy in his physical debility, and their hope for his speedy and permanent recovery, that he may again be permitted to enter upon the active duties of life, and prolong his usefulness to mankind.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretaries of the caucus to Mr. ACTON.

Unanimously adopted.

Speaker YOUNGLOVE moved the unanimous nomination of JOHN A. GRISWOLD as Regent of the University, in place of Dr. ISAAC PARKS, recently deceased. Carried. The caucus then adjourned.

Mr. Acton and the Citizens' Association.

The following correspondence fully explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 16, 1869.

Thomas C. Acton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have this morning received your communication of the 9th inst., informing me that you have been compelled, by your enfeebled condition of health, to send forward your resignation of the office of Police Commissioner. The necessity of this step is much to be regretted, but you, of course, must first take care of your health, and the public interests cannot demand of you its sacrifice. I am informed that since you forwarded your resignation, grave doubts have arisen as to the power of the Legislature to fill the vacancy, and that your resignation now may lead to serious question as to the legality of any appointment to fill the vacancy. Any doubt as to the legal constitution of the Board of Police, it is easy to see, would lead to serious public mischief. Under these circumstances I venture to ask you to revise your determination to resign, and continue your leave of absence from business, in the hope of an early restoration to health. I am certain that the gentlemen who joined me in a former request not to resign, if consulted, would cordially join me in this request. Trusting that whether you accede to this request or not, you may be promptly restored to that degree of health and vigor which in years past you have so earnestly devoted to the service of the public in the office of Police Commissioner, I am, very respectfully, yours, PETER COOPER.

Peter Cooper, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: The communication signed by yourself and nearly three hundred other distinguished citizens, representing largely the intelligence, wealth and social and moral worth of the Metropolitan Police District, was duly received. You request me "in the interests of good government and order," and in flattering terms of commendation of my official conduct, to reconsider my determination to resign the office of Police Commissioner, to which I was urged by the impaired condition of my health, and suggest to me, instead of resigning at once, to take a few months' leave of absence, in the hope of a restoration to health. This request was preferred in such terms, and urged on such grounds as to induce me to attempt to comply with it. An experiment of a few weeks, however, has satisfied me, and my medical advisers, that reasonable considerations of prudence, and of duty to my family, require me at once to lay down official burthens which have been in some measure the cause of my illness, and which have been perhaps borne too long. Public considerations, moreover, concur in requiring me to resign now, to the end that the Legislature may have ample opportunity to appoint a proper successor to fill this very important office. I have therefore this day transmitted to the proper authority my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. I feel deeply grateful to you, gentlemen, for the interest you have evinced in my welfare. I shall cherish your approval of my conduct as one of the highest rewards that can be bestowed upon a public officer. In taking leave of the Police Department, I avail myself of the opportunity it affords to acknowledge my obligations to those who have been associated with me as Commissioners, and to tender to the officers of the Police force, the public Press and citizens generally, an earnest expression of thanks for the generous confidence, counsel and support I have enjoyed in the performance of the duties of my office for a term of nine eventful years. I shall carry with me into private life a sincere desire for the success of the Metropolitan Police Department, hoping that its progress may be continually toward greater excellence. THOS. C. ACTON.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1869.

Another Singular Suicide—A Father Compels his Son to Arrange the Preliminaries.

The suicidal mania lately so prevalent, last evening claimed another victim in the person of JOHN J. MILLER, a native of the United States, 51 years of age, who for the past two years has resided and carried on his business as a hatter in the basement of No. 131 Amity-street. The details of this last self-murder will show it to be one of the most deliberate acts of the kind upon record.

Yesterday afternoon MILLER and his son, a boy 14 years of age, were out together, and shortly before their return the father and son entered the drug-store of Dr. O. B. PRICE, where the former purchased something in an envelope for which he paid thirty cents. As he came out from the store the son asked his father what he had bought, to which he answered in an excited manner, "I want to kill myself," but instantly afterward corrected himself and said he was only joking, and that, feeling sick, he had bought some medicine, which he was going to take. When they arrived at home MILLER told his son to prepare a place for him to lay down in the back room, and to bring him a glass of water. When the boy had fulfilled these directions the father told him to go and get his supper, which the boy accordingly did, and was absent about an hour and a half. When he returned about 5 o'clock and entered the back room he found his father lying dead upon the bed. An alarm was of course instantly given, and among the first to come in was Dr. HESSLER, who occupies the upper part of the house, and who immediately upon entering the room found an envelope lying upon the table, which, upon examination, he decided had contained morphine. It was therefore easily inferred that this envelope had contained the drug which he had purchased during the afternoon and which he had used to put an end to his life.

The unfortunate man had lived for the past two years in the house where he died, and so far as is known, had done business sufficient to keep himself and son above want. He had been a widower for some years, and with his son lived alone in the basement, using the back room as a bedroom and the front room as a workshop, his occupation being chiefly repairing hats. The cause that induced him to commit suicide has not yet been discovered, but may be developed by the inquest which will be held this morning by Coroner FLYNN. Meantime, the remains and the room where the tragical event occurred will remain untouched, as Sergeant HAGGERTY, immediately upon being notified of the event, placed the premises in charge of a special officer, who will retain a surveillance of the room until the arrival of the Coroner.

The Forgeries on the Bank of the State of New-York.

The Headquarter Detectives have arrested one JAMES SMITH on a charge of having had a hand in the issue of several checks on the Bank of the State of New York, when the forged signature of JAY COOKE & CO. was used to obtain $26,000 from the bank. It is claimed that the prisoner is the one who presented the principal check at the bank, and at the request of the District Attorney the Police have determined to hold him to await further developments. The bank people are acting upon the theory that the checks were not forgeries, but were stolen in blank form, already signed by a member of the firm. JAY COOKE & CO., on the other hand, allege that they can disprove this theory, by the production of checks in regular rotation, and bearing the same numbers as the forged ones, though of different dates. The case is a peculiar and very interesting one as it stands.

OUR TAX BURDENS.

The City Tax Levies—Letter from the Citizens' Association.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, April 15, 1869.

Hon. Truman G. Younglove, Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York begs leave to invite your attention and that of the honorable members of the Assembly to the acts enabling the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise the sums necessary for the support of the City and County Governments for the current year. These acts were introduced into the Assembly about the middle of March, and referred to the Committee on "Affairs of Cities." The Association has appeared through its counsel, before the Committee, and made elaborate arguments upon the tax levies, and presented a full printed analysis of the respective budgets for City and county.

The Association trusts that the honorable Committee will be guided in their deliberations upon these important bills, by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the people of this City and the cause of honest economical government. The two acts as they were presented to the Assembly involved the sum of over $4,600,000. But after a very thorough and searching examination made by the Association, it thinks this sum can be reduced over $2,000,000 without impairing in the remotest degree the efficiency of the local government.

The figures of the Association are based upon fair and liberal estimates, made with great care, and are ample for the required objects.

In order to bring this subject clearly and briefly before you and the members of the Assembly, for your and their careful consideration, the Association submits the statement below, showing what sums are asked for by the local authorities and what reductions in such sums the Association has recommended:

Subject of Appropriation.	*Official Estimate*	*Citizens' Ass'n Est.*
Advertising, City	$50,000	$25,000
Charges on tax arrears	10,000	2,000
Charges on assessment arrears	10,000	2,000
City contingencies	60,000	30,000
Cleaning markets	30,000	16,000
Contingencies, unsafe buildings Department	5,200	3,000
Contingencies, Clerk of Common Council	10,000	500
Contingencies, Mayor's Office	15,000	7,000
Contingencies, Comptroller's Department	15,000	5,000
Contingencies, Corporation Counsel	35,000	13,000
Contingencies, Street Department	20,000	9,000
Lamps and gas	1,053,000	700,000
Lands and places	65,000	15,000
Kingsbridge, for new bridge	10,000	nothing
Printing for Common Council	90,000	25,000
Public buildings repairs	90,000	30,000
Printing for Departments	50,000	5,000
Roads and avenues	91,100	30,000
Mount Morris-square	15,000	nothing
Street repairing	135,000	44,000
Salaries Law Department	40,300	22,000
Salaries Common Council	84,216	60,000
Salaries Finance Department	230,000	110,000
Salaries City Courts	191,125	72,000
Salaries Street Department	137,800	53,500
Supplies and cleaning public offices	95,000	45,000
Water-pipes and laying	400,000	100,000
Wharves, piers and slips	300,000	50,000
Advertising, County	50,000	5,000
Contingencies, Supervisors	80,000	4,000
Contingencies, Comptroller's Department	10,000	nothing
Contingencies, Department for Inspection of Buildings	5,000	2,000
Coroners' fees	51,000	28,000
Lighting, cleaning and supplies	90,000	14,000
Election expenses	120,000	80,000
Printing for Supervisors	50,000	5,000
Printing and stationery for Executive Department and Courts	90,000	25,000
Repairs to buildings	80,000	5,000
Repairing records County Clerk's Office	50,000	nothing
Repairing records Register's Office	50,000	nothing
Salaries Courts	607,000	459,000
Law expenses, Commissioner of Taxes	7,500	nothing
Stationery for Commissioner of Taxes	9,500	7,000
Total	$4,698,541	$2,108,000

Upon the Legislature rests the entire responsibility of granting to our local authorities the vast sums of money for which they apply. The State of New-York has reserved to itself the authority and power of fixing annually by law the amounts to be raised in the City of New-York by tax; and in the exercise of this authority *the State Government is responsible to the people of this City for every dollar it authorizes to be raised for extravagant and needless purposes.* Our burdens of taxation in this City are very great, and they fall with crushing weight upon our people. The Association, therefore, respectfully and earnestly urges that the Legislature will scrutinize every item carefully, and reduce the sums allowed to the lowest point. The Association also trusts that the Committee on Affairs of Cities will report the tax levies at an early day to the House, so that there may be ample time for their examination, and a careful investigation into bills of such vast importance. Should the Committee delay their report, as the session is now drawing so near its close, the Association respectfully requests that the House will call for the report.

Very respectfully submitted,

PETER COOPER, President.

The Rebel Pirate Alabama.

From the Boston Traveller, April 15.

One of the crew of this freebooter is now on board the steamer *Virginia*, lying at East Boston. He says that the *Deerhound* was in fact a paid tender to the *Alabama*, that she had on board the chronometers and other valuables which had been stolen from American ships (for the thieves were not permitted to land them at Cherbourg,) that a few days before the fight with the *Kearsarge* she brought fifty men from Portsmouth, (England,) trained gunners, who had received their training on the British practice-ship *Excellent*, to work the guns, that these men when the *Alabama* left Cherbourg, were stationed at the guns, and had entire control of them, for the officers knew very little if anything of gunnery, and that he thinks the *Alabama* fired three shots to one fired by the *Kearsarge*.

The *Alabama* was somewhat quick in her rolling, and hence why the firing was so rapid. The gunners could not elevate or depress the guns with any degree of accuracy, therefore they trusted to luck to hull the *Kearsarge*, for their line firing was uniformly correct; but the shot generally passed over the *Kearsarge* or among her rigging without doing much damage. On the other hand, he says, the firing of the *Kearsarge* was very true; every time a shot struck the *Alabama*, it made her tremble fore and aft, and toward the close of the action crash upon crash tore her almost in two amidship, when she filled and went down. She lost forty-seven men out of 212 with which she began the action. He thinks her powder was bad, her officers were fools, and the Englishmen who worked the guns too self conceited to imitate the cool deliberation of aim that prevailed on board the *Kearsarge* from first to last.

Address to Governor Burnside.

The following is the address to Governor BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, which is receiving the signatures of soldiers and citizens quite generally throughout that State:

To His Excellency, Ambrose E. Burnside, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and lately Major-General in the army of the United States:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rhode Island, have read with profound indignation the remarks of the Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE in the Senate of the United States, in which you and the officers and soldiers from this State under your command in the first battle of the war, have been most wantonly and maliciously assailed before the whole country. We feel that a great wrong has been done to you and to the brave men, both the living and the dead, who served with you in the army of the Republic; and also that the military honor of Rhode Island has been deeply wounded and the fair fame of the State foully traduced in the national Senate at Washington by one who was bound to cherish and protect them. For the purpose, therefore, of rebuking these atrocious calumnies, and of renewing both to you and to those who served with you, the expression of our undiminished gratitude, confidence and respect, we hereby invite you to name a day at your own convenience, on which you will meet us and others of your fellow-citizens at a public reception in the city of Providence.

Painful Accident to a Stage Driver.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, April 15.

Mr. GEORGE MCCURDY, one of the drivers on the air line route between this City and Calais, met with an accident on his way to this city, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, which will probably result in his death. It seems that somewhere in the neighborhood of Wesley, some fifty miles east of here, he was in some manner thrown from his seat, and his foot getting entangled in the coach, he was dragged some four miles, the horses running away until they came to the place where they changed horses, when the situation of the driver was discovered. The marks were plainly visible where he had been dragged along the road, and his watch, wallet, &c., were found scattered about as they had fallen from his pockets.

Barbara Fritchie Again.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* says:

"I premise by saying that I am a native of Frederick City, and have known the FRITCHIE family all my lifetime, and that it is one of the most respectable of the entire community; and it has been a surprise to me that no one has ventured upon a vindication of her claims to the honor which the poet has given her. BARBARA FRITCHIE was a reality at the time referred to. When JACKSON was passing through Frederick, of necessity he had to pass the house in which she lived, on West Patrick-street, south side, next to Carrol Creek. As he and his troops passed her house, she appeared at the dormer window of her one-storied house and waved the Stars and Stripes before their veritable faces. One of his men raised his gun toward her, and she cried 'Shoot! shoot!' still waving her flag. JACKSON himself knocked his gun aside, and commanded him not to attempt any such thing, at the same time raising his hat in honor of the flag. A shout then went up from his own men, and they passed on. This is the gist of the story which I have often heard in Frederick, and never heard it contradicted by any one. Mrs. QUANTRILL's story may be true, but I never heard it before I saw it in your paper."

A Large Increase in Mission Work—Liberality of the Churches.

The year 1864 appropriately marks a new era in City evangelization. It was at that date the New-York City Mission commenced the work of reconstructing its machinery and adapting its system to the special necessities of the missionary field in New-York. Public meetings were held, articles were prepared for the Press, and various measures were inaugurated looking to aggressive movements in every direction. The business men of New-York were prompt to respond to the new calls made upon their time and money, and have liberally sustained all the onward movements. During these five years, from 1864 to 1869, thirty grand public Union meetings have been held, besides hundreds of smaller missionary and committee meetings, 380 articles prepared for the public prints, and thirteen reports and documents on the various interests of City missions have been published. Within the same period our benevolent citizens have given for the support of the missionaries $160,000 and upward, and for the erection of mission chapels more than $100,000. The new spirit infused into the City Mission Society, through its meetings and statements, was diffused abroad, and all kindred enterprises shared in the revived interest and activity. The Episcopal City Mission, the Methodist City Mission, and others, took steps immediately toward a new adjustment and enlargement of their plans, and have been greatly prospered. In a recent report it was stated that the Methodist City Mission had, in the last three years, raised and expended $125,000 in building four mission chapels. Within the same period the Brick Presbyterian, the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian and the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Churches, have together raised an equal amount, which has been laid out in buying and building three mission chapels. The Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church—comparatively a young church—has also built a mission chapel, and is sustaining four or five other missions besides. The Collegiate Reformed Church has lately erected a handsome chapel, to be known as the "Knox Memorial Chapel," on Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street, and another mission chapel, established by the same church, will shortly be opened at Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

The Madison-square Presbyterian Church, the West Presbyterian Church, and the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, are raising money for the erection of new chapels for the missions under their care. The Wilson mission, which has grown out of one of the oldest and most successful of our industrial schools, has purchased a building on the corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street, where they will prepare neat and attractive accommodations for their increasing numbers. There are now 125 mission stations in this City where the preaching of the gospel, and Sabbath-schools and other religious and moral services for adults and for children, are regularly carried on. Of this number 41 are permanently established in suitable, commodious, church-like buildings, with the ministry, the ordinances and the government that usually appertain to churches, though they are not regularly incorporated as such. Others of these mission stations will arise and build during the year. There are a million of dollars and more already invested in mission chapels and churches, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually raised for the support of City missionaries, missionary pastors, Bible readers, and for the maintenance of the mission work in its various branches. Lately a number of prominent gentlemen of the Methodist Episcopal Church initiated the noble enterprise of raising $500,000, to be expended, according to the published statements, in securing eligible sites and erecting chapels and churches, chiefly on the outskirts of the City, on the lines of the rapidly-extending population. This splendid example of church extension will no doubt be followed by the other religious denominations, and the various City missions will continue to push out their aggressive forces until the healthful influences of Christian philanthropy shall be felt in every district of our City, among all classes of our population.

The Colonizing Fever—Another New Colony Formed, to Locate in Virginia.

It is a noteworthy fact that there is quite a *furor* among the laboring and mechanic classes of our City in the matter of colonization. Companies are being formed for the purpose of moving to the West and South, and settling on the rich public lands in the former, and on those lands in the latter which are now offered for sale at very reduced figures. Under the Homestead law, every citizen, or head of a family, is entitled to 160 acres of public land in the Western States or Territories, at a total cost of $18. In order that the expense of reaching these places may be reduced so as to be within the means of all who choose to profit by the inducement held out by Government, and also that farming implements, &c., may be purchased at a cheaper rate than if the purchases were made by single individuals, colonies are formed, each member of which pays a small sum into a general fund, which payment entitles him to all the benefits to be derived from such association. The first detachment, consisting of twenty-five families, of the Excelsior Colony, the pioneer organization, has already started for Nebraska, under the leadership of Mr. LOUIS WALKER, its President, and will soon be followed by about fifty more families, who form the balance of the colony. A colony known as the Manhattan, has also been formed, and is rapidly augmenting in numbers. It proposes to locate in Georgia. An account of its operations was given in the TIMES of Thursday. Another colony to be called the Eureka, is also in process of formation. It already has about 200 members, and proposes to swell its number to 300 families. This colony will locate in Middle Virginia. About 12,000 acres of land have been selected there for this purpose, the soil being among the best in the State, and the owners have offered to sell it to the colonists at $4 per acre. No interest is asked on the amount of the purchase money, and the buyers are allowed to pay for the land by small monthly installments. Part of these lands are already cleared, and on the remainder there are very valuable timber cuttings. The country is well watered, affording ample facilities for the operation of saw-mills, grist-mills, &c. This colony proposes to set out about the middle of May next. The entrance fee demanded from such as become members of this organization is small, and if any one becomes dissatisfied with the manner in which its operations are conducted, he is entitled to have his money returned to him. Mr. PARKER, of Albany, a gentleman of wealth and respectability, has been made President of the colony, for the purpose of organizing it and putting it in practical operation, and is using his best efforts to forward its interests in every way. The gentlemen who have the lands to dispose of in Virginia are exceedingly anxious to have the settlers come among them. One of them announced that if these lands did not, on examination, bear out his description of them, he would willingly pay the expenses incurred by the colonists in going there, and give each head of a family $100 in addition thereto. The members of the Eureka organization appear to be very sanguine that their enterprise will be fruitful of success. Their meetings will be held regularly, at the lecture room of the Whitlock Exposition Company, No. 37 Park-place. This room, it may be mentioned, is given free of charge, for meeting purposes, to persons who desire to form themselves into colonies. Several new organizations are contemplated, and it is estimated that 20,000 persons will leave the City, for homes in the South and West, during the coming Summer season.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Club convened Thursday at their spacious hall, No. 37 Park-place, at 1:30 P. M., with T. B. WAKEMAN presiding. The meeting was composed of a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen from both the City and the rural districts. Mr. A. S. FULLER read a brief paper on "Horticultural Humbugs." He showed who are denounced as humbugs and why that appellation is given to any one. Horticulturists and pomologists, he said, have experimented extensively in bringing out new varieties, and in many instances they have not been able to succeed. Honest failures have been alluded to as malicious humbugs. He thought that there is really less fraud and deception in horticultural matters than in almost any other livelihood. One of the greatest humbugs in horticultural affairs is the practice of some nurserymen of stating in their catalogues that if they have not the varieties ordered they will forward others quite as good. This, he thought, was a humbug. Itinerant tree peddlers, who canvass the entire country selling trees and bushes are, as a class, notorious swindlers. And people who will purchase trees and bushes of them ought to be swindled.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which individuals related how they had been swindled by sellers, who substituted inferior varieties for those the buyer desired to obtain.

Mr. A. BIRNEY was then introduced, who advocated the cultivation of grapes and other kinds of fruit in the back yards of city residences. He related his experience with grapevines in the lots of his tenant-houses in Jersey City, which, he said, would rent for $150 to $200 each more per annum, because there were productive grapevines in the backyards than the houses on either side of them where there are no vines. He maintained that a sufficient amount of grapes may be produced in cities to supply a large demand. He felt confident that most families can raise nearly enough grapes in their rear yards to supply their families for only a few dollars.

H. B. SMITH, during the discussion, stated that the peddlers had told him that they always sold the most popular varieties of fruit trees. If people desired Baldwin trees, they secured Baldwin labels to them, and sold them for Baldwins, whatever the trees might be. And so of every other variety.

Mr. BIRNEY stated that he saw a Scuppernong grape-vine at the South that had spread over two acres of ground, and was very productive. As the vines spread out, they were staked down, and took root.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, related his manner of making an improved grape trellis, which cannot be described without the aid of an illustration.

Messrs. A. S. FULLER and W. S. CARPENTER stated that at the next meeting on Thursday, 22d inst., they will distribute, gratuitously, to persons desiring them, several thousand raspberry bushes, choice strawberry plants, and several hundred of the thornless Davidson's Seedling raspberry. The President desired the reporters to state that the hall is free to any and all; and every one disposed to hear or to participate in the deliberations of the Club is invited to be present at 1:30 o'clock, and to make suggestions, relate his successes or failures in horticulture, ask questions, or to answer any inquiries that may be offered through the Club.

Descent Upon the Hat Trade—A Series of Forged Orders and Checks.

A young man, giving his name as CHARLES WILSON, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a charge of forgery. The case was of genuine interest, as showing the daring of Metropolitan experts in crime, and the extreme dangers incurred from their schemes by New-York merchants. It appears that on the 31st day of March last a young man, appearing and claiming to be nothing more than a messenger, entered the store of MARTIN BATES, JR., & Co., No. 33 Mercer-street, and presented to one of the clerks a sealed envelope directed to the firm. The envelope being opened was found to contain what purported to be an order from HUNT & DUSENBURY, of No. 4 Astor House, for goods worth $500, and also the check of that firm for $100 as a partial payment on the goods. These documents were unbusiness-like in appearance, and no attempt had been made to even imitate the signature of the firm, but the clerk delivered the articles to the psuedo messenger, who departed in haste with his prize. The check being presented was declared a forgery, and HUNT & DUSENBURY declared the order likewise to be none of their handiwork; and MARTIN BATES, JR. & Co., found that they had been victimized to the amount of $500. They immediately notified the trade of this last prank of crime, and hatters generally throughout the City were put on the alert for a repetition of the offence. In due time the ruse was again tried, ROBERT CUSHMAN, of No. 54 Mercer-street, being the selected victim, but although a forged order and check were presented, the house was content with refusing to honor either, and did not attempt to have the criminal arrested. Yesterday, the young man again made his appearance, and on this occasion entered the store of FROST & DAVENPORT, No. 464 Broome, and presented the order of H. M. GRAVES, of No. 43 Mercer-street, for goods worth $200, accompanied by a check for $75, drawn on the National Shoe and Leather Bank. On this occasion the operator came at last to grief, for doubt being expressed of the genuineness of the order and check he left the store, and, being pursued, he started off on a full run, but was captured after a short chase. Subsequent inquiries proved that in this case, as in all the others, the swindle had been clumsily concocted, as no attempt had been made to imitate the writing of Mr. GRAVES, nor had the check been drawn upon the bank where he has an account. They had, however, by some means, obtained the letter-head of Mr. GRAVES, which had only been printed last Saturday, and the order had been written upon it.

The prisoner, upon being arraigned before the Magistrate, declared that he was innocent of any intention to defraud, and claimed that the envelope had been given to him sealed, as he presented it at the corner of Elm and Canal streets, by a man whom he did not know, and who was to pay him for delivering the envelope at its address. A formal complaint, however, being made against WILSON, he was committed in default of $1,500 for his appearance at the General Sessions. It is believed that WILSON himself has been nothing more than an instrument used by the forgers in their despoiling scheme, and that the real culprits have not yet been unmasked.

Eulogy of the Late Dr. Ambler.

Dr. J. G. AMBLER Wednesday evening delivered a eulogy on his uncle, Dr. D. C. AMBLER, of Florida, in the small chapel of the University, at the request of the College of Dental Surgeons. The speaker commenced by urging that there was need among dentists of a feeling of brotherhood expressing itself in acts of sympathy among the living and in suitable remembrance of the dead. Then speaking of Dr. AMBLER, he said that he was born in the year 1800, a descendant of a family which came to Massachusetts very soon after the *Mayflower*. In 1821 he was a favorite student in the office of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Afterward forming the acquaintance of Dr. ROSSITER, he concluded to take up dentistry. He practiced for a while in the South and then went to Paris, and there created and established the reputation of American dentists. In 1828 he returned to New-York, and commenced practice here. At that time artificial teeth were made of ivory; then human teeth were used, and teeth from the French hospitals were largely imported into this country, and found their way into the mouths of the best society. Mineral teeth were manufactured in France, but they were very poor imitations of natural teeth. The first really good mineral teeth were invented and manufactured by Dr. AMBLER, after many years of experiments. He was also the first to use atmospheric pressure to hold metallic plates in the mouth. He was one of the first to seek to substitute crooked forceps for the turnkey, that instrument of torture, which was finally banished by Dr. CHEVALIER. At one of the first Fairs of the American Institute he exhibited some of his handiwork, and received a gold medal. In 1835 he became interested in the manufacture of oil from cotton seeds, and lost all his money in the failure of that experiment. He then returned to dentistry. In 1846 he presided at a meeting in New-York, which was the commencement of the College of Dental Surgeons. Moving to Florida, and adopting that State as his home, he devoted himself, up to the time of his death, to the advancement of manufacturing and agricultural interests in that region. The speaker read a quotation from the Florida *Times*, a warm tribute of respect and acknowledgment of indebtedness for his disinterested labors, and closed with a short poem.

It was voted to ask Dr. AMBLER to furnish a copy of the eulogy to be printed.

Dr. FITCH, who had been a personal friend of the deceased, added a few words, speaking especially of his fondness for and his proficiency in agricultural chemistry.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. BURRASS.

The Wicks-Fitch Billiard Contest—A Match Between Deery and Foster—Retirement of Dion, &c., &c.

It was commonly believed two months ago, when the match for $1,000, French caroms, 300 points up, was made between FRANK FITCH, of Troy, and WILLIAM WICKS, of Brooklyn, that the latter was the more skillful player. This idea was, however, effectually dispelled on Wednesday night, when the contest took place. FITCH obtained a commanding lead at the outset, gradually increased it, never once lost it, and won by 75, averging two and one-eighteenth. The four best runs were 19 and 14 by FITCH, and 13 and 11 by WICKS. The articles of agreement limited the number of spectators to seventy. Nearly all the prominent billiardists of the Metropolis were among the favored few, and therefore the audience was, if not large, most critical.

At the close of the game a match was made between JOHN DEERY and MELVIN FOSTER. This match had been anticipated for two weeks. Both men were anxious to make it, and at their first meeting, there being no caviling as to terms, it was consummated. They are to play at French caroms, (the same game as that at which FOSTER defeated DEERY five months ago,) 300 points up. The contest will take place at O'CONNOR's to-night.

A letter from JOSEPH DION to MICHAEL PHELAN, requests the latter gentleman to announce that it is his intention to play no more matches, and that in future he will not notice challenges of any sort. In explaining this proceedings unusual in a billiard-player of his years, Mr. DION says that the demands of his business (that of a billiard-room keeper) will not admit of sparing time sufficient for practice.

This City, which within the past fourteen months has lost MCDEVITT, RUDOLPHE, and CARME, is about to be deprived of another fine player. MELVIN FOSTER intends to take up his residence in New-London, Conn., and on Wednesday or Thursday next, will open a handsome room there, with seven tables furnished by PHELAN & COLLENDER.

A match has been made betwen MAURICE DAILEY and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT for $150 a side, leaving it at the option of GOLDTHWAIT to increase the stake to $300 a side. They are to play the four-ball carom game, 1,200 points, push shots barred, Time to be named Saturday afternoon.

Velocipede Matters.

Another exciting series of bicycle races took place at the Apollo Rooms, Thursday night, and again the hall was crowded with a very fashionable assemblage of spectators, the ladies especially manifesting quite a degree of interest in the contests which took place. The feature of the proceedings was the races against time, for a prize valued at $250, the prize consisting of a handsome silver-mounted Pickering velocipede. The first part of the programme included usual display of fancy riding, the feature of it being the graceful evolutions of Miss PEARSALL on a "peerless" machine, and the fine display by Mr. CARPENTER.

For the races, there were nine entries, and after an hour's trial, in which a number of mishaps in the way of falls occurred, one of the amateur pupils of the school bore off the prize. The distance ridden was ten circuits of the course, half a mile, and the best time made was by Mr. BROOKS, in 1:57½, DARLING being second in 1:59¾. BROOKS rode a forty-inch Wood machine, and DARLING a forty-inch Demarest. Afterward, Messrs. PICKERING and DEMAREST tried to beat Mr. BROOKS' time on their respective machines, but both failed. To-night a series of races, open to all comers, takes place at the Jersey City velocipedrome.

Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

The strike of the drivers on the Second-avenue Railroad remained yesterday without prospect of a compromise with the Company. The strikers are supported by subscriptions of conductors and drivers on other lines, and by contributions from various trades unions. The plasterers, among others, have voted a subscription of $2 a week from each member of their Union for the purpose. It is thought that if a railroad line cannot pay its way without adding to the labor of men who have already worked fourteen hours daily, it had better cease running altogether. The fact that these men have been compelled hitherto to work fourteen hours for their pittance of $2, is calling the attention of the various workingmen's unions to the similar condition of the employés on all city railroad lines. They all work fourteen hours in the twenty-four with exception of the men on the Third-avenue line, who are required to work only thirteen hours. No other laboring men or mechanics work more than ten hours, and many but eight. It is asked, therefore, why car-drivers and conductors should be an exception to the rule. Two cars, only, upon the Second-avenue line, ran yesterday, and those made but one trip. They started in the morning with new drivers, who relinquished their work on returning, not wishing to obstruct the old drivers in gaining their end. The rails in the depot are undergoing repairs, and the cars stand idle in long lines upon Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street.

Labor Movements.

Public attention has been called to the fact that laborers in the Central Park and on the new Boulevard are working ten hours a day, in despite of the eight hour law of the State. It is urged that the City should set an example in carrying out a law thought to be salutary to the physical well being and mental development of the masses, and that employers generally would then be more willing to abide by its provisions.

Brooklyn Industrial School.

From the last annual report of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, it appears that the receipts during the past year amounted to $19,980 54, and that after all expenditures there is a balance on hand amounting to $8,735 95. The attendance at the several schools had been 630; there had been distributed 542 garments, 192 pairs of shoes, and 12,000 meals. At the Home 160 children had been accommodated, 38 of whom were sent into the country. The ladies connected with this Society constitute a noble galaxy of colaborers in their work of benevolence.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

INTERESTING CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE—FRAUDS IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE—COMPROMISES—RIGHTS OF INFORMERS.

In the matter of the petitions of E. D. Webster et al., D. H. Burtnett et al. and the United States, for a distribution of $59,722 in gold and $32,000 in currency, paid into the registry on the 27th day of December, 1868.—This is a controversy between the Customs officers and certain informers on the one hand, and the United States on the other; and also between the informers among themselves in regard to the distribution of a certain fund which originally consisted of $59,722 in gold and $32,000 in currency, and which was paid into the registry of this Court under the following circumstances: In the Summer of 1867 the officers of the Customs having discovered that great frauds upon the Government had been perpetrated by persons doing business in this City under the name of J. W. George & Co., by means of the unlawful withdrawal, without payment of duties, of dutiable merchandise from the bonded warehouse Nos. 290 and 291 West-street, criminal proceedings were instituted against the offenders, in which several of them were arrested and held to bail for trial, and a civil action for duties, amounting to $400,000, was commenced in the District Court against one of them, named Henry Hart, in which suit a large amount of real estate and personal property was attached; a quantity of cigars, appraised at some $25,000, was also seized by the Collector, as forfeited by reason of these frauds. Pressed by these proceedings, the offenders commenced negotiations with the officers of the Government, which terminated in an agreement made at Washington with the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it was arranged that the offenders should pay to the United States the sum of $59,722 in gold for the duties on the cigars, brandy, rum, gin and wine withdrawn by them without payment of the duty, and also $32,000 in currency as penalties for illegal abstraction of such bonded merchandise; and upon such payment, the Government was to discharge all the property which had been attached or seized, and release the offenders from all civil and criminal liabilities relating to the illegal transactions. Accordingly, instructions were issued to the District-Attorney to carry into effect the arrangement, and the offenders proceeded to make the payment agreed on. This payment, however, by arrangement with the District-Attorney, was not made in the action for duties which was pending in the District Court, but a new, and in some sense a friendly, action of debt was commenced in the Circuit Court, not for duties, but for penalties and forfeitures, amounting to the sum agreed on, namely, $59,722 in gold, and $32,000 in currency, in which action judgment was confessed on the same day, and the same satisfied on the payment, into the registry of the Circuit Court, of the sums demanded. At the same time the property attached in the action pending in the District Court was released from custody, and all the criminal proceedings stopped. The cigars held under seizure by the Collector were also directed to be released on due entry, and payment of the duties to the Collector. There being thus $59,722 in gold, and $32,000 in currency in the registry of the Court, a controversy arose respecting the rights of the Customs officers and the informers in the fund, it being claimed by the officers and informers that no part of it was duties, but that it was all penalties and forfeitures, and as such was distributable one-half to the Government, one-fourth to the Customs officers, and one-fourth to the informers. A controversy also arose between the parties claiming to be the informers, in regard to their respective rights. One-half of the gold and one-half of the currency, being clearly payable to the United States, has been so paid by consent, and one-half the residue of the currency admitted to be payable to the Collector, has also been paid by consent, thus leaving in the registry $29,861 in gold and $8,000 in currency. To one-half of this $29,861 the Custom-house officers lay claim. The informers claim the other half, as well as the balance of the currency. These respective claims have been set forth by petitions, under which, by order of Court, testimony in behalf of all parties has been taken by the Clerk, upon which petitions, and some 363 pages of testimony, with a mass of exhibits, the case now comes before the Court for its determination.

BENEDICT, J.—The course of procedure adopted in this proceeding appears to me somewhat irregular. A more proper practice would have been for the Customs officers and informers to have set forth their claims to this fund by petitions to which answers should have been interposed by the Government, and upon the issues thus framed and the testimony adduced by the respective parties in support of their allegations a decree could have been rendered with less danger of confusion and mistake. The respective parties petitioning here seem to have treated each petition as an answer to the others, and the Custom-house officers appear to have considered themselves entitled to prove their case under the petition presented by the United States. But as all parties have spread out their case very fully on the evidence, and as all the points in controversy have been considered and argued by the counsel without objection, as if duly pleaded, it appears unnecessary to direct the proceedings to be reformed. In considering the questions thus raised it will be convenient to examine first the claim made by the Custom-house officers and informers to that portion of the fund consisting of $29,861 in gold. The claim in regard to this is that the $59,722 in gold, of which the $29,861 remaining in the registry is a moiety, consisted of fines and penalties, and that a moiety of it is given by law to the Customs officers and informers, while on the part of the United States it is contended that the $59,722 was not fines and penalties, but duties, in which no person is entitled to share with the Government.

The determination of this issue renders it necessary to consider at the outset the effect of the record of the judgment in favor of the United States against the offenders, which was entered on the 27th day of December, and was satisfied upon the payment of this fund into the registry; for if this record is conclusive of the character of the fund, as has been suggested on this argument, it is not easy to see how either the Customs officers or informers have any right to any portion of the fund. This will appear from an examination of the record itself. The cause of action which the record sets forth, and which was admitted by the confession, is this: That certain parties defendants unlawfully removed from a bonded warehouse dutiable goods without payment of the duties, whereby, as it is averred, the value of the goods became forfeited to the United States, wherefore the United States became entitled to have of the defendants $59,722 in gold and $32,000 in currency.

The record nowhere refers to any statute by virtue of which the alleged forfeiture of goods arose, and no statute has been found which forfeits the value of goods for any such act as is set forth in the declaration, or which, upon the facts stated in the declaration, created a legal liability on the part of the defendants to pay to the United States this $59,722 in gold, and $32,000 in currency.

Now, Customs officers and informers can only claim to share in fines, penalties and forfeitures which are created by some law of the United States. If no statute exists by virtue of which any particular sum of money, whether called a fine, penalty or forfeiture, has been demanded and paid, no Custom-house officer or informer can share in the money.

Here was no forfeiture of goods, for no goods subject to forfeiture were proceeded against, and the cigars which were seized by the Collector were released without any other condition than that they be duly entered the duties paid, and the illegal acts charged in the declaration did not render the parties liable in a civil action, under any law of the United States, to such fines and penalties as were demanded. It may be that the $32,000 in currency, which formed part of the demand, can be held to be thirty-two fines of $1,000 each, incurred by virtue of the act of Aug. 6, 1846, and that portion of the fund has been so treated by the Government; but this would not affect the $59,722 in gold which is now under consideration.

If, then, the record alone were to be looked to as fixing the rights of the parties, it would seem to confer no right upon the Customs officers and informers to a distributive share of the gold in the registry. This difficulty has been felt, and accordingly the Customs officers and informers have not, in this proceeding, based their demand upon the record of the judgment alone, but have introduced much testimony to show the real nature of the claims made by the Government against the offenders, and the transactions and liability of those parties, which resulted in the payment of the fund in question.

The case being thus opened, evidence has been also introduced by the United States tending to show the circumstances under which this money was demanded and paid. It is upon this evidence, therefore, thus introduced by the respective contestants, showing as it does the legal liabilities which the parties who paid this money were under to the United States, and from which they were discharged by the payment, that the character of the fund is to be determined and the rights of the parties ascertained. It is proper to say here, that if the course of this proceeding had been otherwise, and the judgment entered on the 27th of December had been relied upon as decisive of the character of this fund, it would doubtless have been incumbent upon the Court—called on as this Court is by this proceeding, to distribute a fund in its registry—to require a fuller explanation than has yet been given of the circumstances under which that judgment was taken. Upon this argument it has been treated by the counsel for the Government as an inadvertence, and perhaps properly so treated, but it is such an inadvertence as to require full explanation before I should feel justified in disposing of this large amount of money in accordance with its terms.

Looking, then, into the evidence as it has been given, it appears that certain parties, doing business under the name of J. W. George & Co., perpetrated frauds upon the Government by removing for consumption dutiable goods from a bonded warehouse without payment of the duties, that criminal proceedings were commenced against them, and, also, a civil proceeding, to recover some $400,000 of duties, in which suit a large amount of property was attached, whereupon the offenders applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for relief, and then plainly and deliberately admitted themselves to be liable to the Government for duties amounting to $59,722 in gold, which they promised to pay, together with the sum of $32,000, as thirty-two penalties for as many unlawful withdrawals, which they also admitted to have been committed by them, and thereupon the Secretary agreed that all the parties implicated should be released from all civil and criminal liability relating to the transactions in which they had been engaged, upon the payment of such duties and penalties. Instructions were accordingly issued to the District-Attorney to receive the money and stop the proceedings.

In pursuance of this agreement the parties did pay into the registry of this Court the $59,722 in gold, and the $32,000 in currency, and all the pending civil and criminal proceedings were thereupon stopped by the District-Attorney; but the payment, instead of being made in the proceedings pending at the time of the agreement with the Secretary, was made in satisfaction of a judgment confessed by them in a friendly action which they suggested should be commenced as affording them a more satisfactory evidence of the payment of the money which they had agreed with the Secretary to pay.

This agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury has been claimed here on the part of the Government to have been a compromise made by virtue of the act of March 4, 1863, section 10, (12 Stat., 740,) and therefore decisive of the character of the fund realized in pursuance of it; but to this I do not assent. The authority conferred by the act referred to is an extraordinary power which the interests of the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as that of the Government, require to be carefully guarded against abuse. The statute therefore confines the power to the compromise of claims in favor of the United States, and confers no power at all in regard to criminal prosecution. It looks also to the attorney in charge of the claim on behalf of the Government as the proper place of origin for proposals of compromise, and might well be held to confer no power in regard to claims not in suit, and it requires as the basis, and the only legal basis of action on the part of the Secretary, a report of the attorney, showing in detail the condition of the claim and the terms of compromise proposed, and also showing the approval of the terms by the attorney. It also requires in addition that the Solicitor of the Treasury should recommend the acceptance of these terms. Thus it will be seen that the act provides for the creation and preservation of a complete record of all cases of compromises, showing the transaction in detail, and the voluntary assent of three different officials to the terms of compromise which it is proposed to accept is required to make it effective. Under the statute the action of the Secretary is confined to the acceptance or rejection of the terms recommended by the attorney. Here the terms agreed to by the Secretary were never reported or recommended by the District-Attorney, and the action of the Secretary must therefore be held to be without sanction of law and of no effect as a legal compromise. The present case, in which it has been claimed by the Government that the recommendation of the District-Attorney of terms requiring a less sum than that finally agreed on by the Secretary warranted the Secretary under the statute in accepting terms deemed more fair, affords a good illustration of the result of any other than a strict adherence to the provisions of the act. For it seems, as I understand the figures, that the terms agreed upon by the Secretary, although apparently less favorable to the offenders than those recommended by the District-Attorney, were, in fact, more favorable, and the sum realized was several thousands of dollars less than the parties themselves had offered to the District-Attorney. While considering the action of the Secretary in making this compromise, I feel bound to notice another prominent feature in it, which is, that the Secretary undertook to compromise the criminal proceedings which were pending in Court. Neither the act of March 4, 1863, nor any other act that I know of, confers that power upon the Secretary of the Treasury. The Solicitor of the Treasury may perhaps have power in a proper case, and upon his own official responsibility, to instruct a District-Attorney to effect a discontinuance of a criminal prosecution for offences arising under the Revenue laws; but I know of no statute which permits either the Secretary or the Solicitor to demand money of a person accused of crime in consideration of causing a criminal prosecution to cease, notwithstanding the fact that the money may be demanded for and paid to the United States, as was the case here. Civil suits for penalties and forfeitures may be compromised or remitted by the Secretary in the manner prescribed by law, but neither the power to determine the extent of punishment to be inflicted in a criminal proceeding, nor the pardoning power has been intrusted to the Secretary or the Solicitor or the Collector. The action of the Secretary in regard to the criminal proceedings pending against J. W. George, Henry Hart and others, was therefore of no legal or binding effect whatever, and his action in regard to the civil suits against the same parties was also unauthorized for want of compliance with the conditions which the statute imposes upon his power of remission and of compromise. But while the agreement made by the Secretary has no effect as a legal compromise to determine the character of the fund in question, the admissions of the parties made to the Secretary during the negotiation which ended in the agreement are competent and very controlling evidence to show the liabilities of the parties to the Government and the real character of the fund which they subsequently paid in discharge of their liabilities. These admissions, with other uncontradicted evidence in the case, show that the parties who paid this $59,722 in gold were legally liable to the Government for duties upon cigars and liquors amounting to that sum. This cannot be disputed as to $34,834 50 of the amount, for Henry Hart was the importer of cigars on which the duties had been duly ascertained and assessed at that sum, and which he withdrew without payment of any duty. As to the remainder, being duties charged on rum, gin, brandy and wine, although the Custom-house officials seem to have difficulty in tracing the articles, the Secretary had thirty-two orders on the bonded warehouse for certain specified withdrawals of such liquors, which were signed by these same parties, which quantity, it is proved, they withdrew without payment of the duties. The appraisers and other officers of the Custom-house declare that neither the records of the Custom-house nor the orders, nor both together, enable any one to say what amount of duties have been lost, but there is evidence tending to show withdrawals of liquors by these parties from this warehouse without payment of the duties. And this evidence, with the admissions of the parties as to the amount, is sufficient to show that this is not a case of simply calling a sum duties which was in reality penalties, as has been contended, but that an actual legal liability to the Government for duties existed, the exact amount of which the parties admitted and promised to pay. It is said that there could be no legal liability for duties, because no duties can be "collected, levied, and paid" as duties unless the merchandise is in the possession and control of the Government; as soon as property is fraudulently withdrawn the power to collect duties ceases, and fines, penalties, and forfeitures are imposed. But the law is otherwise—Duties are not simply a charge upon the merchandise to be collected by means of the custody of the property only; they are also a personal charge against the importer—a debt created by law which may be collected by a civil action wholly irrespective of the possession and custody of the goods. (United States vs. Lyman, 1 Mason, 482.) Here cigars, on which the duty was $34,834 50, were actually imported by these parties, who were liable as importers for such duties, and who discharged that liability by the payment of the sum in question, while other property was bought by them in bond subject to duties, sufficient in amount, as they themselves admitted, to make up the balance of the $59,722, and this they became also liable to pay when they withdrew the merchandise for consumption, as they subsequently did.

Again, it is said that there was no liability for duties so far as the liquors were concerned, because these goods had been taken out of the bonded warehouse on bonds to deliver them to a manufacturing warehouse, whereby the right to duties was lost, and the only subsisting liability was for damages upon the bonds. But the evidence shows quite plainly that the ostensible transfer to the manufacturing warehouse, which was owned by these same parties, was simply a cover for the fraud. The real intention of the parties, when the goods were bought, was to withdraw them and put them upon the market without payment of duties, and that intention was successfully carried out by means of the ostensible transfer to the manufacturing warehouse. The whole was but one single connected enterprise, namely, the withdrawal of these dutiable goods for consumption without payment of the duties. Furthermore, if this $59,722 in gold be not duties, what is it? It is said to be penalties prescribed by the act of Aug. 6, 1846, but the penalties provided by that act are a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment in the discretion of the Court, and a penalty of $1,000 for opening the warehouse and getting access to the goods in the absence of the Custom-house officer. If the latter penalty was ever incurred by these parties, which is by no means clearly shown, it forms the portion of the fraud consisting of the $32,000 in currency. It is not the gold. Besides, what act prescribes a penalty in gold? But the fund in Court is said to be a single amount paid by virtue of the duress of the civil and criminal proceedings; and therefore that no part is duties. Now, an action, not based upon a legal liability, paid to avoid the exposure and punishment likely to follow a prosecution, is what is technically termed in common parlance "hush money." If such were the character of this fund it would not avail the Customs officers and informers, for they are by law entitled to a certain share of lawful fines, penalties and forfeitures only, imposed and collected by virtue of provisions of law. No statute gives them any right to any portion of irregular exactions. But to suppose the Secretary of the Treasury or the Solicitor or the District-Attorney to have consented to such an exaction from offenders like these, is to impute a grave dereliction. No such supposition is necessary to determine the character of this gold, for the evidence shows that it was demanded as duties—was due as such, and was so paid. It must accordingly be distributed as such. In discussing this branch of the case I may properly add that the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in making the agreement which he did with these offenders, and which was severely criticised upon the argument as an attempt to deprive the Customs officers and informers of their legal rights, does not appear to me to be capable of such a construction. If such an intention were disclosed by the proofs, it would receive no support at the hands of this Court, for the rights which the law gives to informers and to Customs officers, in order to insure a better enforcement of the Revenue laws, are rights which are entitled to be carefully protected, both by officials and Courts. I discover no such intention in the action of the Secretary, but only an effort to obtain for the Government as great a portion of the duties legally due it as was possible by the method adopted.

Whether a vigorous prosecution of the civil action for the $400,000 of duties supposed to have been lost, and a proper criminal punishment of the offenders for their crimes, would not have been a better method, and one more likely to secure obedience to the law in future, is perhaps open to question. My conclusion, therefore, upon this branch of the case is that the Customs officers and informers have failed to show themselves entitled to a distributive share of the $29,861 of gold now in the registry.

The Judge then proceeds to determine who are entitled to share as informers in the $8,000 currency. And as to this he determines on the facts that Webster, Moulton and Beecher are entitled to it as informers, and that Burtnett, Wiggin and Hofflein are not entitled to share therein.

For the United States, Mr. Towle; for Webster, Moulton and Beecher, Mr. Seward; for Burtnett and others, Mr. Fine.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Mr. Justice NELSON will sit in the Circuit Court during the week commencing Monday, April 19, and no longer, to hear such motions as he has consented to hear. He will not hear any jury cases or any appeals in Admiralty at present. He will return in June to hear Admiralty appeals.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

A COUNTERFEITER SENT TO THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

Camillo Fier, an Italian, who was convicted at the last term of the United States Circuit Court of having passed counterfeit $5 bills, was brought up for sentence before Judge BENEDICT. In passing sentence the Judge alluded to the fact that the prisoner had given information which might lead to the arrest of other parties engaged in the same business. In consequence of that and also that the prisoner had been a poor man, and surrounded by evil associates, he should only impose a light sentence upon him. He then sentenced him to be confined in the Albany Penitentiary for two years with hard labor and to pay a fine of $1.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Julius Schwab, Bankrupt.—This was an application on the part of the petitioning creditors in a case of involuntary bankruptcy, for an order directing the assignee to pay to them out of the assets the amount of their reasonable expenses incurred in procuring the adjudication of bankruptcy, and preventing the disposition of the property by proceedings in the State tribunals before the appointment of an assignee in bankruptcy. An order was promulgated by Judge BENEDICT, granting the application of the petitioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 16.

Before Judge George G. Barnard.

THE CHRISTY WILL LITIGATION.

Breck vs. *Chas. Kessler Smith and Harriet E. Christy.*—The trial of this case, the proceedings in which have been already published in the TIMES, was continued to-day. As the trial progresses it becomes more and more evident that the object of the plaintiff is not only to set aside certain conveyances of real estate situated in Kings County, but also to ascertain what has become of the Christy property. There were a large number of respectable counsellors of the New-York Bar employed at different times upon one side or the other, in the course of the proceedings which were instituted in regard to the several wills—first, the will of E. P. Christy; afterward, the "Abby will" and the will of E. Byron Christy. The estate, originally valued at considerably over $100,000—without taking into account the advance in the price of real estate—it seems has been pretty thoroughly dissipated. The plaintiff, Mrs. Breck, as near as can be gathered from the testimony thus far, has not received over $8,000, though, by the terms of the E. B. Christy will, she was to have one-half of the estate.

Mr. C. Kessler Smith, attorney at law, formerly Justice of one of the District Courts of this City, and the principal defendant herein, was placed upon the stand to-day. Among other things he testified in relation to the $10,000 mortgage which was given to witness for the avowed purpose of securing to Judge Samuel Jones, of the Superior Court, that sum ($10,000) for professional services rendered in contesting the Christy will. There was some misapprehension on the part of Mr. John B. Haskin. The latter contended that the mortgage was expressly given to secure the payment to him of $10,000 for his professional services in one of the will cases, and when he learned that the witness did not so regard it, he, Haskin, went up to the residence of witness, and there and then called him by vile and opprobrious names, and repeatedly threatened to break his skull unless he would assign the mortgage to him, Haskin. The witness not being willing to accede to the terms proposed by Haskin, the latter immediately commenced a suit against the witness and others. He obtained an injunction order, which purported to be signed by Judge Barnard, restraining witness from parting with the $10,000 mortgage. He also filed a *lis pendens* in the County Clerk's office. Witness said he was very weak and much out of health during a part of the time that the proceedings were going on. He was induced to go to Europe and was absent for some months.

The trial will be resumed on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 16.

Before A. A. Redfield, Referee.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver, &c., vs. *Henry C. Crane and the Corn Exchange Bank.*—The hearing in this case was continued to-day, commencing at 12:30 P. M. The examination of Henry C. Crane was continued. He testified that he had the check-book referred to at the previous hearing. His last deposit was made on the 9th of April. The amount was $1,125. The last check was drawn April 7. The amount was $34 01. The total amount of deposits since Jan. 1 was $631,240 50. The total amount of checks drawn in that time was $629,814 39. None of these were drawn on account of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Q.—Is there not a check for $2,500 paid since the injunction, with the consent of the plaintiff?

Mr. Tracey—That fact has already been proved by the President of the bank, and the plaintiff should not be allowed to occupy time upon that point, and the question is not admissible except for accumulation of evidence.

The question was allowed, and the witness answered that it had been so paid. He gave a check for $2,500, April 3. It was not given on account of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

A question as to what the money was given for in an entry in the check book "C. S. Bushnell, April 3, $1,800," was objected to by Mr. Tracey. The witness answered that it was given to Mr. Bushnell, and that he did not know what he did with it.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you do not know what you gave it to Mr. Bushnell for, or to what use it was to be applied? (Objected to and allowed.) A.—I do not know anything about it—nothing of my own knowledge except what I have told you. Mr. Bushnell is a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Q.—Was the check given to him in the office of the Company? A.—I told you that I had an office in the same room with the Union Pacific Railroad Company; one corner is partioned off with which the Company has nothing to do; that is my place; the check was given to him in my office; the witness testified that he did not hire that corner from the Company.

Q.—Now, Sir, you spoke yesterday of checks to you as Assistant Treasurer, were those or any of them deposited to your bank account? A.—What checks are you talking about?

Q.—Do you not know what checks I am talking about? A.—Those checks mentioned in my testimony of yesterday were not deposited to my account in the Corn Exchange Bank.

The witness testified that he deposited to his account no checks received from Union Pacific Railroad Company by him as Assistant Treasurer. He deposited on the 2d of April, 1869, $15,000 of moneys received by him as Assistant-Treasurer; on the 3d, $25,000; on the 6th, $25,000; and on the 7th, $25,000, making altogether $90,000. That was not his private money, but it was his private bank account.

A question whether on the 27th of February last the witness drew from the Fourth National Bank $4,000,000 of the money of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was objected to and ruled out, but was subsequently allowed on condition that he subsequently traced the money to the Corn Exchange Bank. The witness answered the question by saying that he had never deposited any money in the Corn Exchange Bank, except what he had said that he had received as Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Field said that this was not an answer to the question.

A.—No money I received from the Fourth National Bank on Feb. 27 was deposited to my private account in the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mr. Field repeated the question, and asked that the witness be required to answer it. It was now objected to under the ruling just given, and the referee decided that the question could not now be asked.

Mr. Field asked the witness to present the check-book from Jan. 1, and he went to get it. Meantime a recess was taken till 3 P. M. When the hearing was resumed Mr. Crane produced the check-book, and from it stated that there were no transactions on Jan. 1; on Jan. 2 there was nothing except his own private matters; he deposited on that day $6,758 53; he drew three checks on that day amounting to $753 48; the money deposited came from his own private sources; on the margin was entered, interest $4,855 50, $1,113 87 exchange, G. M. Dodge, $383 23; H. C. J. Crane, $80 93 and $325; G. M. Dodge is Chief Engineer of the Company; he gave the witness his check for $383 23 and witness gave him his for the same amount. There were accounts in the Corn Exchange Bank on which he drew checks other than the account to which the check-book (produced) refers, as attorney for Thos. C. Durant; he had this morning had the check-book of these accounts in his possession. He had not this day deposited money to the credit of that account; he last made such deposit yesterday to the amount of 15,000; this money did not come from the Union Pacific Railroad Company; he knew where it came from; he did not consider that he had the sole control of that account; Mr. Durant drew checks himself against it when he thought fit; he thought he had not done so since the 1st of January last; he did not think Mr. Durant had been in the City and in the office of the Company every working day since Jan. 1; he could not tell how often he had been absent; he should say he had been absent as much as a week. The witness did not receive from Mr. Durant directly the monies he deposited to the credit of that account; he received them from all sources, from any sources—he could not answer; he did not know how to answer whether among those sources the Union Pacific Railroad Company was one; if the Company have paid Mr. Durant any money, or lent him any, or had anything to do with him, or if the witness had lent them any money, and they had returned it, it might have gone in that account. The Company kept a bank account of its own he believed. He knew that the Company did up to the time it was enjoined; since then he did not know where the Company's money had been kept; he did not know whether it had had any money since then; he did not know whether it or any of its offices or agents had received any money for it since then; he did not know that it had made any payments; its obligations had matured since that time.

Q.—How have they been met?

Objected to and objection overruled.

A.—They have been paid by the contractors of the road.

The hearing was here adjourned to Thursday, at 1 P. M.

For plaintiff, D. D. Field; for defendants, Charles Tracy and Clark Bell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 15.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

INSURANCE.

William Drude vs. *North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York.*—This is an action to recover $2,000 under a policy of insurance on a stock of groceries and fixtures in a store in Seventh-street in this City, and which were destroyed by fire. The Company disputed the claim on the now well-nigh threadbare ground of overestimate in fixing the amount of loss. The plaintiff, a simple and honest-looking German, testified to having purchased the stock, fixtures and good-will of the business about six months previous to the fire, that there was then hardly any stock, and with $950, admitted to have been drawn from two savings banks in this city, he proceeded to fill the store with a complete stock.

After the fire took place he undertook as well as he could, with the assistance of his wife and his son, a youth of about sixteen, to make an estimate of his loss, which he fixed at about $2,300, and on which he had only this insurance. The Company sought to demonstrate that he, the plaintiff, could not have had so much stock as claimed, and even fixed his loss as low as $400.

Three days were consumed in the production of testimony on both sides, and to-day the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000. On the rendition of the verdict the old man and his wife gave vent to their unfeigned disappointment in bitter tears. This amount, they claim, will nothing like cover their loss, and besides, they have been kept two years out of business by this litigation.

Edward MacKinley for plaintiff; Mr. De Costa and Mr. Blatchford for defendant.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Barnard.

SUIT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

Frank Walker and others vs. *Patrick Campbell, Sheriff of Kings County.*—This was what is termed a replevin suit, and was brought to recover the value of 176 tons of coal, valued at $900, which the plaintiff alleged had been wrongfully seized by Sheriff Campbell, on the 20th of June last. The plaintiffs carried on business as coal dealers in this city, and the coal which was seized defendant claimed belonged to a man named George J. G. Davidson, against whom a judgment had been obtained in the Supreme Court, New-York, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Kings County to satisfy.

The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict for the defendant, and assessed the value of the property at $900.

In the case of Margaret Wallace *vs.* The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, the jury rendered a verdict of $300 damages for the plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

Rose, Jr., *vs.* McBrain, Jr., et al.; order granted.

Sheldon *vs.* O'Brien; sureties approved.

Jones *vs.* Schielinger et al.; judgment granted.

By Judge Barnard.

The National Bank of North America *vs.* Havemeyer; motion granted; papers filed in the County Clerk's office.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the St. John Oil Company of New-York; order granted for a reference.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 16.

By Justices Monell, Jones and Fithian.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church, appellants, *vs.* The Baptist Church in Oliver-street, respondents. This appeal was argued at the January term, and decision is now rendered affirming the judgment with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL, concurring opinion by Judge JONES, and dissenting opinion by Judge FITHIAN.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 16.

By Judge Monell.

Rebecca Prescott *vs.* Charles E. Prescott; $250 counsel fee and $20 a week alimony, with liberty to defend ant to move to revoke the order upon any unreasonable delay in prosecuting the action on the part of the plaintiff.

Julia R. Davis *vs.* Francisco Chacon; motion granted directing Frederick Probst & Co. to pay over $68 in gold, or its equivalent in current funds, within three days after service of a copy of this order.

George W. Blake et al. *vs.* Dell P. Peters; motion denied and injunction vacated.

Mary Duffy *vs.* Henry Josephi et al.; motion granted without costs.

D. Charmay *vs.* Elmore P. Ross, President, &c.; interrogatories settled.

William Starritt *vs.* Fay H. Purdy; order set aside on payment of $10 costs to defendant's attorney within ten days from date, and in default of such payment said order so vacating said proceedings shall stand in full force, defendant to appear, provided the said costs be paid on the 27th of April, 1869, at 10 A. M., at same place as therein specified.

Samuel F. Phelps *vs.* Theodore R. Carter et al.; motion directing the Clerk to pay out moneys granted.

New-York India Rubber Company *vs.* John J. Merrit; motion granted.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., *vs.* A. L. Rowe et al.; interrogatories settled.

Roger F. Martin *vs.* Michael Carroll; motion granted.

George W. Brown *vs.* Jonathan N. Harris; motion granted.

Henry F. Fessenden *vs.* Henry Eagle et al; motion granted without costs.

John F. Underhill et al. *vs.* Merchant's Exchange Bank; motion granted without costs.

Joseph Wragg *vs.* James Lothian et al.; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

REDDY, THE BLACKSMITH, SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

John Howard, Jacob Smith, William Varley and Thomas Brennan were jointly indicted for robbery. Separate trials were demanded, and the first one called to the bar was Thomas Brennan, a villainous-looking old fellow. The offence charged was robbing Mr. Lawrence Graham, on the 26th of March, in a saloon No. 7 Chatham-square. Graham, who is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Jersey, stated that he came to this City, on business, on the 26th of March. Late in the evening he was accosted by Brennan, in the Bowery, Brennan saying that he lived in Jersey, and would accompany him: they went to several saloons, and finally to Varley's saloon, No. 7 Chatham-square; there they drank several times, and then Varley seized witness by the throat, other men in the room caught him behind, and one took a roll of bills containing $500 from his pocket; after robbing him they held a consultation, Varley and Brennan urging the others to kill Graham. He promised everything to save his life, and was finally permitted to go. He immediately called the Police and had the men arrested.

Officer Waterman testified to arresting the men, corroborating Graham's story to that extent.

The defence called *Mary Ann Marks*, of No. 19 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. She stated that she was at Brennan's house in Mulberry-street, on the evening of the 26th of March, and that Brennan himself was there until nearly nine o'clock, but she was not so very certain of the day or the hour.

John Kelly, a liquor dealer at No. 63 Mulberry-street, stated that the night before the arrest of Mr. Brennan—that is, on the 25th of March. Brennan was in his store from a little before nine until half-past eleven.

Thomas Varley, bar tender at No. 7 Chatham-square, where the robbery was alleged to have been committed, said that between 12 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, Brennan, Graham and others were in the saloon playing "forty-fives" for drinks. Graham was "stuck," and when called on to pay, put his hand in his pocket and then said he had been robbed. The witness asked him who had robbed him, and Graham said he didn't know, and started to leave. A man who came in with Graham detained him until he paid for the drinks, and then he was allowed to go. He soon returned with two policemen, and caused the arrest of several men who were there. The witness said there wasn't a word of truth in Graham's story; he said Graham was blind drunk when he came in.

Judge BEDFORD asked, "What! blind drunk and playing forty-fives?"

The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Townsend, took exception to the Judge's remark.

Michael Sands, another bar tender at the same place, told a story similar to Varley's, adding that when he saw the policement were in he "cut." Being asked why he "cut," he said he feared arrest.

Officer Waterman being recalled, said that the complainant, when he saw him, showed marks of violence on his person and clothes, was excited with fear, and slightly under the influence of liquor; the place No. 7 Chatham-square has a bad name.

Mr. Townsend made an ingenious plea for the prisoner. Assistant District-Attorney Tweed made his customary brief and comprehensive speech. Judge BEDFORD gave a clear *résumé* of the evidence, stated the law of the case and submitted it to the jury. The verdict rendered was "guilty." The prisoner's counsel asked for a suspension of judgment to have time to bring testimony as to Brennan's good character. Judge BEDFORD said that Brennan's character was very bad, and sentenced him to fifteen years in State Prison.

LARCENY.

Harman Lodendorf and Francis McGovern were indicted for larceny. A separate trial was required, and Lodendorf was tried first. He was accused of stealing hams from the Hudson River Railroad freight depot. Sergeant McCulloch found the hams and the prisoner in the wood-house on Francis McGovern's premises, No. 553 West Twenty-sixth-street. He made the arrest after a sharp struggle, and, with the assistance of Officer Martin, took him to the Station-house, followed part of the way by a mob throwing stones, &c. The defence showed the boy's whereabouts during the night when the theft was committed, and stated that the boy was hired by McGovern to bag the hams. The jury retired, and Judge BEDFORD ordered them locked up till 6 o'clock, but they decided after a short time to acquit the prisoner.

The Court adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

BURGLARY.

John S. Williams' stable, in rear of the premises of No. 20 Vandam-street, was forcibly entered on Thursday night, and a set of harness stolen therefrom. Yesterday morning a colored man, named John Williams, was arrested by Officer Decker, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with the property of his namesake in his possession. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the dark-skinned John was held for trial.

HOTEL THIEF.

Robert C. Grant and Alfred Carter occupied the same room in Earl's Hotel on Thursday night. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Grant was awakened by a noise in the room, when he discovered his room-mate fumbling over his carpet-sack, which contained $274 worth of personal property. When Carter saw that he had been detected, he crept into bed again, where he remained until Officer McKee, of the Fourteenth Precinct, came in and arrested him. When arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, the prisoner was recognized as Alfred Ling, a notorious hotel thief. He was fully committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions, and the papers sent to the Grand Jury for immediate action.

THE ANDERSON CASE.

Edward J. Anderson, the lawyer accused of having defrauded a poor widow out of the sum of $50, as fully reported in yesterday's *Times*, was again arraigned yesterday for examination. The accused waived his right, and furnished the required bail, the Magistrate ordering the papers to be sent forthwith to the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Peter Williams was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon on a charge of having feloniously entered the premises No. 13 Second-avenue, and stealing from Frank Wahl's room, $25 worth of dress patterns. Mr. Wm. Henry, who does business on the first floor of the same building, saw the prisoner come down stairs and caused his arrest, the stolen property being found in his possession. The accused was fully committed in default of bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 16, 1869.

$20,000 U.S. 5-20C. '64.. 115¾	200 Marip. M. Co. b. c 20
4,700 U.S. 5-20R., '65... 110¾	100 do.....2d call 20¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	100 Mar. Pf.......b32 38
New........... 114⅝	100 do.......... 38⅝
4,000 do........ 114⅝	40 Pacific Mail...... 93¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114⅝	50 do......... 93⅝
50,000 do.........b3 114¾	50 do....... 93¾
21,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 66	50 do.......b60 95⅛
10,000 do.......... 66⅛	400 Am. Coal......b. c. 40
23,000 N. C. St. 6s..... 61	200 Spring M. C....b.c. 44
8,000 do....2d call 61⅛	200 Adams Ex......... 59
10,000 N. C.S.6s, New. 54⅛	100 Hudson......... 149¾
1,000 do........ 54⅛	7 do......... 149
5,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 86⅜	500 Harlem........ 140
16,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bty.	200 Reading......... 94⅜
L. C........ 110	400 do......... 94⅝
15,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 60	400 do.....2d call 94⅝
1,000 Erie 3d M...... 89	100 Chic. & N. W...... 83
1,000 Mich So. S.F.Bs. 99	200 Lake Shore...... 98⅜
1,000 A.& T.H. Inc... 80	34 Mil. & St.P....... 79
10,000 T.&W.1stM.Ex. 91	100 M. & St. P. Pf..... 86¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 80	200 do......... 86
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	12 Del., L. & W....... 113
2d M....... 97	700 T., W. & W....... 72
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 86⅝	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.
4,000 do....... 86	bet. call... 80
2,000 M. & S. P. 8s,	100 P., Ft. W. & C...... 132⅜
1st M....... 102⅛	200 do....... 132½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 91¾	200 H. & St. J....... 114
4,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs. 99	50 do........ 115
10 Amer. Ex. Bank.. 118	1000 Ohio & Miss...... 33¼
25 Park Bank...... 159¾	1200 do.......b30 33⅝
100 West U. T........ 41⅜	100 Dub. & S. C....... 116
10 do....... 41⅜	100 Col., C. & In. Cen. 39⅛
40 do....... 41⅜	100 do........ 39⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$11,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.. 117	20,000 do.........b3 115⅛
40,000 do........ 117⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 115
7,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.. 120⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 105⅛
49,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 118	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 105¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	10,000 do.........c 105⅞
'65, new...... 115	40,000 do........b30 106⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	1,000 do........ 105⅞
b3......... 114½	45,000 do........ 106
94,000 do....... 114⅝	1,000 U.S. 6s Cur...... 104¼
95,000 do....... 115	15,000 do........ 104⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s...ex c 68	200 Harlem.......... 140
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 66	400 Reading......... 94
2,000 Va. St. 6s, new 61	800 do....... 94⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s...... 61⅛	100 Mich. Southern.... 99⅜
2,000 do....... 61⅜	200 Chi. & N. W....b30 84⅛
2,000 do....... 61⅛	7 Chi. & N.W. Pf.... 96
20,000 N. C. 6s, new... 54⅛	40 Lake Shore........ 98⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 87	100 C. C. Cin. & I.R.. 71
3,000 Erie 4th M....... 80⅛	130 Mil. & St. P....... 79⅛
10,000 Col. C. & I. C.	100 do....... 79⅛
1st M....... 82⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 86⅛
5,000 Mich So.S. F.B. 98⅜	100 do....... 86¼
10,000 Mar.T. 10s, ctfs.	37 T., W. & W....... 71
b7....... 68	200 Tol., W. & W. Pf. 80
5 Bank of Republic 118	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.... 67½
30 Del. & H. C...... 127⅛	35 do...... 67
200 Canton......... 63	200 N. J. Cen........ 112
100 Quicksilver......c 22	100 Chi. & Alt....... 152⅛
22 Pacific Mail...... 94	200 do....... 153
100 do....... 94⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....... 33¼
200 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 40	200 Col., C. & I. Cen. 40
100 U. S. Ex. Co...... 59⅛	100 do....... 40⅛
100 Hudson R. R...... 147⅛	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s. ex-c... 60⅞	400 Reading......... 94⅛
5,000 N.Car. 6s..new 53⅝	800 do.......c 94⅛
30,000 do....... 53⅛	200 Chi. & Alton....... 152⅛
300 Adams Ex....... 59	500 T., W. & W....... 71¾
100 Am. Mer. Ex..... 40⅛	200 do....... 71⅝
50 U. S. Ex....... 59⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. 79¾
600 Canton Co....... 63½	200 do....... 80
100 do....... 63¾	100 Mil. & St. P. R..b3 79⅛
100 do....... 64	300 do....... 79⅛
300 Mariposa Pref... 38⅛	100 do.......b5 79⅝
100 do.......b30 38⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 85⅛
100 do.......c 38⅝	300 do....... 85⅝
400 Pacific Mail....... 93	200 do....... 86
100 do.......c 93⅛	200 Fort Wayne....... 132⅛
300 do....... 93⅛	100 do....... 132⅛
500 do....... 93⅛	1100 Ohio & Miss....... 33⅛
100 do.......c 93⅜	600 do.......b10 33⅛
900 do....... 93⅛	600 do.......c 33⅛
100 do.......b5 93⅝	200 do.......b3 33⅜
200 do....... 93⅛	200 do.......b30 33⅜
200 West. U. Tel...... 41⅜	900 Mich. S.& N.I..... 99⅛
100 N. Y. Cen....... 164⅛	100 do.......b10 99⅜
300 do....... 164⅛	300 do....... 99⅛
100 do.......c 164⅛	100 do.......c 99⅛
200 do....... 164⅛	200 do.......b3 99⅛
100 do.......c 164⅛	200 do.......c 99
200 do.......s3 164⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.......c. 91⅛
100 Quicksilver....... 21⅛	200 do....... 91⅛
100 do....... 21⅛	300 Lake Shore....... 98⅜
200 Hud. R....... 149	100 do.......s5 98⅜
100 do....... 149⅛	200 Chi., R.I.& P....... 138
200 do.......b30 150	600 do....... 138⅛
200 do....... 149⅛	100 do....... 138⅛
200 do....... 149⅛	200 do.......c 138
300 do.......b30 150⅛	100 do.......b3 138⅛
200 Harlem....... 139	1800 Chic. & N. W....... 83
200 do....... 139½	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 95⅛
400 do....... 140	300 do.......c 95⅛
100 Alt. & T. H....... 38⅛	200 do....... 95⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Amer. Mer. Ex.... 40⅜	900 Harlem....... 140
100 Adams Express.. 59½	400 Reading....... 94⅛
25 do....... 59⅛	200 do.......c 94
50 Mer. U. Ex....... 15⅛	100 do....... 94
100 Quicksilver....... 21⅜	100 T., W. & W....... 72⅛
100 Mariposa.......b10 21	200 do....... 72
300 Pacific Mail....... 94⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.Pf. 80
200 do....... 94	200 Mil. & St. P....... 79⅛
400 West. U. Tel...b3 41⅛	200 do....... 79⅜
100 do.......c 41⅛	100 do....... 79
100 Mar. Pf.......b15 39	100 Ohio & Miss...b3 33⅜
200 do....... 38⅛	800 do....... 33⅜
5000 N. C. 6s, New.... 54⅛	200 do.......s3 33⅛
200 New-York Cen.... 164⅛	200 M. So. & N. I..... 99⅛
500 do.......c 164⅜	100 do.......c 99⅛
200 do.......b3 164⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts....... 91⅛
100 Hudson....... 146⅛	600 do....... 91⅛
100 do....... 145⅛	200 Lake Shore R....c 98⅛
200 do....... 145⅛	200 Chic., R. I. & P. c 136⅛
300 do....... 145	100 do....... 136⅛
200 do....... 145⅛	1100 Chi. & N. W....... 83⅛
100 do.......c 145	200 do.......b5 83⅜
200 do.......b10 145⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 95⅛
200 do....... 145⅛	100 do.......c 95⅛
300 do....... 146	100 do....... 95⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Amer. Mer. Ex.... 40⅛	10,000 Vir. 6s, New.... 60⅛
100 Adams Ex....... 59⅛	100 Alt. & T. H....... 38
100 U. S. Ex....... 59⅛	100 T., W. & W....... 72
100 do.......b3 59⅛	100 do....... 71⅜
200 do....... 59⅛	100 Mil. & S. P....... 79⅛
100 Mer. Union Ex.... 15⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 86⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 21⅜	100 do....... 86⅜
100 Mar. Min....... 21⅛	800 Ohio & Miss....... 33⅛
200 do.......b10 21⅛	200 do.......b10 33⅜
300 Mariposa Pf....b3 39	200 do....... 33⅛
200 do....... 38⅞	400 Mich. So. & N. I.. 99⅛
200 do.......s6mo 38	100 do.......b10 99⅛
200 do....... 39	200 do....... 99⅛
800 Pacific Mail....... 94⅛	100 do.......b15 99⅛
200 do.......b3 94⅛	200 Clev. & P. R....... 91⅛
200 do....... 94⅛	600 Lake Shore....... 99
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 31⅛	100 C., R. I. & P....... 137⅛
1400 West. U. T....... 41⅛	100 do....... 137⅛
6000 N. C. 6s, New.... 54⅛	200 do....... 137⅛
200 N. Y. Cent'l....... 164⅛	300 do....... 137⅛
200 do.......b3 164⅛	900 Chi. & N. W....... 84⅛
200 do....... 164⅛	100 do.......b3 84⅛
200 Hudson....... 147	100 do.......b10 84⅛
100 do.......b3 147⅛	100 do....... 84⅛
400 Harlem....... 140⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 96
200 do....... 140	100 do.......b10 96⅛
600 Reading....... 94⅛	200 do....... 96⅛
200 do.......b10 94⅛	

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 N. C. 6s, New 54	100 N. Y. Cen. R...b3 164⅝
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. 70⅜	100 do....... 164⅝
10,000 Ala. 5s....... 69	200 Harlem....... 140
100 Mariposa....... 20⅛	200 Reading....... 94⅛
100 do.......b3 20⅛	200 do....... 94⅛
100 Mariposa Pf....... 38⅛	100 Chi. & N. W....... 83⅜
100 Merch. Un. Ex.... 15⅛	100 do....... 83⅛
100 do.......b3 15⅛	300 Erie.......c 33⅜
100 West. Un. Tel.b3 41⅜	100 do....... 33⅜
100 do....... 41⅜	100 Fort Wayne....... 132⅛
100 Pacific Mail....b3 94⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....... 33⅜
100 do....... 94⅛	100 do....... 33⅜

FRIDAY, April 16—P. M.

After a prolonged season, of four weeks, of dear Money and extra commissions paid by the Brokers, the market was to-day fairly reëstablished on the basis of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, Currency, free of commission. This change was partially indicated yesterday, but was not made generally felt until after 1 o'clock to-day. One of the consequences already notable is the freedom with which speculation at the Stock Exchange takes hold of one Stock after another in rapid succession, to advance prices already in many instances deemed strong, and the facility with which large amounts of the Public Funds and of the Railways are marketed on each rise. The movement is also participated in by the Southern State Bonds, and by three or four of the Miscellaneous Stocks, like Pacific Mail, Canton Company, Mariposa, &c. There was an increased business, well distributed over the active list, at all the Boards to-day. The 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 115@115⅛; the 1862s to 120¾@121, and the other descriptions in proportion; 106 ₱ cent. being paid for the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s. The prospect at the late Government Board of the Stock Exchange seemed to point to higher figures, for the July and January 5-20s especially, early next week, if not to-morrow. There is not a very large stock of these Bonds on the Street outside the recent heavy buyers who are understood to be connected with two or three of the great London and Frankfort lines.

The Gold sales also advanced in amount and price to-day, and the impression prevailed that the same *Bull* clique in the Gold Room who *cornered* the Cash Gold last Saturday are preparing the market for another demonstration of the sort. Gold for delivery was not made scarce to-day, but the sellers *short* against the upward turn have no assurance as to how soon or how late the screw may be suddenly applied. The official notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he is ready to prepay his July as well as May Gold Interest, is construed as an intimation that he will make no other disposition of his surplus until this experiment is fairly tried, and fails of its purpose, as we fear it will do. The sales ran up from 132½ to 133⅛ ₱ cent., and the market, up to 4 o'clock, maintained the advance. Exchange on London was in good request at 107⅞@108 ₱ cent., standard names, early in the day, but the rise in Gold had the tendency, later in the day, to check business somewhat for the steamer sailing to-morrow.

In the Railway markets, as noticed above, the dealings were large and quite general in all the New-York Roads, (except Erie, which has no standing at the Old or Open Boards,) and in the Western Roads. Among the former, Harlem advanced to 141 ₱ cent.; Hudson River was active, but the price feverish, and New-York Central fluctuated between 165@163¾ ₱ cent. On the Western lines there was a further rise in Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash and St. Paul's; a recovery in Northwest, and continued firmness in Fort Wayne and Rock Island. Reading also participated in the rise.

There was increased inquiry for the Southern State Bonds, and prices were firmer than yesterday. In Pacific Mail sales were carried up to 95 ₱ cent., in Canton to 64 ₱ cent., and in Mariposa Preferred to 39.

The Treasury Office received $405,000 for Customs to-day, and prepaid $401,000 May Coupons.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105¾	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅝	120⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	115
American Gold Coin	132½	133¼
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	66½
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57
Missouri Bonds	86⅝	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	54¼	54½
New-York Central	164⅞	165½
Reading Railway	93⅞	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	137	137⅝
Northwest Common	83⅛	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	95¼	96
Michigan Southern	98⅝	99⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	131¾	132
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91⅛	91¾
Pacific Mail Company	93	94⅛
St. Paul Preferred	85¼	86¼
St. Paul Common	79	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	70⅜	71¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	33⅝
Mariposa Preferred	38⅛	39½
Lake Shore	98⅜	99
Hudson River	149¾	147¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....116⅛	5-20 coup., 1867....115
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..116⅜	5-20 reg., 1868....114⅜
5-20 reg., 1862....110⅛	5-20 coup., 1868....115
5-20 coup., 1862....120⅞	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871....124¼
5-20 coup., 1864....115⅜	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874....112½
5-20 reg., 1865....110⅛	End. coup., 1874....115
5-20 coup., 1865....118	10-40 reg....105⅛
5-20 reg., '65, n. is....110	10-40 coup....105⅞
5-20 coup. '65, n. i....114⅞	6s Currency....104⅛
5-20 reg., 1867....114⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c. 1886....101⅛	California 7s....122
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coup., 8s, '70. 100⅛	California 7s, large bds. 121
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77. 100⅛	Connecticut 6s....100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79. 100⅛	Alabama 8s....99½
Ill. War Loan....100⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan. 109¾
Indiana 5 ₱ c....97¾	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan. 109¾
Tenn. 6s, ex cou....68	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70..100
Tenn. 6s, new bds....66⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72...101⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou....57	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73...101⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds..60⅜	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74. 101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds....93⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75. 101⅛
North Carolina 6s....61⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77. 101⅛
North Car. 6s. n. bds..54⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78. 101⅛
Missouri 6s....87	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71...100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is....89	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74. 100
Louisiana 6s....72⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75. 100
Louisiana 6s, levee bds. 70	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76.. 97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....130	Chatham....150
Manhattan....141	Bank of the Republic.117
Mechanics'....131	Metropolitan....141¾
Union....131	Nassau....106
America....145	Shoe and Leather....133
City....205	Corn Exchange....130
Phoenix....107⅛	Commonwealth....114½
Merchants' Ex....116	Imp. and Traders'....130
Seventh Ward....110	Park....159
Commerce....122	First National....215
Mech. Bk'g As'n....120	Ninth National....111
Ocean....105	Tenth National....98
American Exchange.117	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....90⅛	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.. 70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e. 88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.... 99
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.. 88	Chi. R. I. & P....... 94
Erie 7s, 3d md., 1883.. 88	Morris & Essex 1st M. 99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77.. 88	Morris & Essex 2d M. 90½
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70.. 99½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.... 98½
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.'85. 102⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M.... 99
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875... 99	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.... 97
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72.112	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.... 90
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82.115	Cleve. & P. 2d M.... 92
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.... 93⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.... 86
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 98⅜	Cleve. & P. 4th M.... 75
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 90	Chi. & Alton S. F.... 90
Alton & T. H. 1st M... 91	Chi. & Alton 1st M.... 101⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 81	Chi. & Alton inc.... 91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. 90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.... 90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s. 102⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.... 91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.. 91
Han. & St. J. L. G....104⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 91⅛
Lack. & Western bds. 95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.. 80
Del., L. & W., 1st M.. 91	Mil. & St. P. L.& M. d. 87
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext. 91	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.... 88⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.... 88	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s 94
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 77⅛	Mar. Trustee Cer.... 66⅛
Tol., W. & W. c.c.S'k.F. 81	Long Dock bonds.... 90
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68...101	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds 94
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88. 88	Western Union bonds. 87
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93.. 80	Connecticut War L'n. 100
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '96... 80	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M 82⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $734,803; total payments, $552,110; balance, $89,952,223. The receipts include for Customs, $405,000; for Gold Notes, $59,000.

Earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company:

Second week of April, 1869	$274,769 19
Second week of April, 1868	258,554 68
Increase	$16,214 51

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company have placed their Transfer Books in New-York with the Union Trust Company, and the Registration of their Certificates with the St. Nicholas National Bank.

The National City Bank, Mr. M. TAYLOR, President, to-day declared a half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.* The Pacific National has declared an extra Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*

We have been requested to call the attention of the holders of the New-Haven and Northampton Company's Bonds to a notice from the Treasurer, in the advertising columns this morning.

Collector GRINNELL has received the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, postponing the operation of the recent regulations requiring all lines carrying dutiable goods to be bonded for that purpose:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst., relative to the regulations for bonding railroads and other transportation companies, dated Feb. 6, 1869, has been this day received. In view of your statements to the effect that an immediate enforcement of these regulations would cause a serious interruption to the business of your port, I have determined to postpone their enforcement until the 1st day of July, 1869.

In the meantime it is expected that all transportation companies affected by these regulations will make prompt application to bond their respective routes, as those failing to do so will be positively prohibited from transporting merchandise in bond after the expiration of the period named.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1869.

SIR: ROBERT DENNY, of Indianapolis, has under date of the 20th inst., written this office, asking whether payment of a lawyer's license covers the business of claim agents.

You are instructed that every person who does the business of claim agent, is liable to the special tax imposed, under the provisions of paragraph 23, section 79, of the compilation of law relating to internal revenue, without reference to the fact that the person may also pay the tax of a lawyer.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner.
DAVID BRADEN, Assessor, Indianapolis.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	32	Pork, bbls.	247
Flour, bbls.	9,522	Cut Meats, pkgs.	89
Flour, bags	....	Lard, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	169
Cornmeal, bags	1,800	Whisky, bbls.	569
Wheat, bushels	4,570	Petroleum bbls.	1,977
Corn, bushels	11,281	Resin, bbls.	1,600
Rye, bushels	8,066	Spirits Turpentine.	390
Oats, bushels	20,711	Tar, bbls.	800
Barley, bushels	....	Pitch, bbls.	....
Malt, bushels	8,605	Cotton, bales	771
Peas, bushels	....		

ASHES—Pots have been in fair demand at $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal at about $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate request, at 46c.@48c., for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Desirable styles of work have been in moderate demand and firm in price, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 69c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at full rates, including Common Hard at $11@$16; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—The demand has been rather light at uniform rates, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—The market has been quiet, but prices have been quoted firm for most kinds.

COFFEE—Trade has been rather slow to-day, but holders have been quite firm in their views, on comparatively light offerings. Sales have been reported of 222 bags Rio, ex *St. Ursula*, and 530 bags do., ex *Festina Linta*, on private terms; 250 bags Laguayra at 17⅛c.@17½c., and 50 bags Maracaibo at 17c. ₱ lb. We quote as before: Java, 21c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 25c.@26c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 14c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@17c.; Savanilla, 14c.@17½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—No marked change has occurred in prices to-day, though the demand has been restricted. The main call has been from export buyers. Sales 1,730 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 1,153 bales to shippers, 152 bales to spinners, 219 bales to speculators and 206 bales in transit. Sales were also reported of 200 bales for forward delivery, on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA make the receipts at this port, week ending this evening, 6,069 bales. They are quoting as follows, in their circular, for the current week: The

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25¾c.	26c.	26¼c.	26½c.
Good Ordinary	26¾c.	27c.	27¼c.	27½c.
Low Middling	27¾c.	28c.	28¼c.	28½c.
Middling	28¾c.	29c.	29¼c.	29½c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,208
Receipts last week	10,344
Receipts preceding week	8,156
Receipts since Jan. 1	253,248
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	575,552
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	86,473
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	275,496
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	104,500

FISH—The general inquiry has been moderate without any notable changes in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slack call has been noted for all kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have further yielded a little, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 85@$6 35; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 35@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 95@$6 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 35@$5 85
Extra State	5 85@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 80@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 75

Southern Flour is dull at a shade easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive and heavy at $6 75@$9, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 25 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in slack request at $4 80@$6 85 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 45@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3@$3 10 ₱ box; Currants at 9¼c.@10c.; Almonds, 12c.@24c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has not been offered very freely, but has been in slack demand, and quoted rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 80@$2; Amber do. on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 40, in store; White California at $1 60@$1 68 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and easier for buyers, who have been purchasing moderately. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 84c.@87c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 85½c. for Prime, in round lots; 84c.@86½c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 87c.@92c. for Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 2,700 bushels, including Western at $1 35, and State at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Barley and Malt have been quite dull at about previous figures. Oats have been more abundant and quoted lower on a moderate inquiry; sales 38,500 bushels Western at 76c.@76½c., in store, and 77½c.@78c., delivered, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in some request since our last at 16¼c.@17c., and 20¾c.@21c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in fair request at $82@$83 ₱ ton.

HAY—Has been in moderate request at from 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at firm rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale, as a rule, yet held quite firmly, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton.; Jute at 4¼c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 12⅜c.@12¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market shows rather more animation, but prices favor buyers.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $3 ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been generally dull at drooping prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c. Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand and firm at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in request and quoted firm on a very moderate offering.

MOLASSES—There has not been much doing to-day; prices have been quoted steady. Sales include 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 50c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@82c.

OILS—Have been in slack request at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 62½; Red Oil at 82½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 03; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has attracted more attention from export buyers at rather stronger prices. We quote the currency range from $47@$50 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—At the noon session held at the Merchants' Exchange to-day, as decided on yesterday, there was a moderate attendance of the home dealers, with a few representatives of the shipping interest. To the credit of the members who were present it should be added that they withdrew from the Exchange promptly at 1 o'clock P.M., according to the programme agreed to yesterday, and in support of which nearly all those in attendance signed the form of agreement which had been drawn up by the Committee mentioned in our last. The bidding for Oil was not particularly brisk, nor were the offerings extensive. Prices were quite firm as a rule. In Crude in bulk no movements of moment transpired, though there was some inquiry on the basis of 17c. ₱ gallon. Holders were generally asking ¼c.@½c. ₱ gallon more than the bidding limit. There were no receipts here; at Philadelphia 2,800 hhds. arrived, making the total arrivals there for the week 6,900 bbls. For May delivery the nominal asking rates were 18c.@18¼c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude was quiet, and quoted nominally steady at from 22c.@22¼c. ₱ gallon. Refined was not offered freely, and was in demand at 32¼c.@32½c. ₱ gallon for Standard White. For all April delivery, sellers' option, 1,000 bbls. were disposed of at 32½c., and the same price was bid for additional lots. For Philadelphia delivery there was a fair trade noted at rather stronger prices, sales having been reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White on the spot at 32c.; 3,500 bbls. do. for April, at 32c.@32¼c.; 500 bbls. do. for each of the three months, from April to June inclusive, at 33¼c.; 500 bbls. do., for each of the months of May and June, at 34c.; and 500 bbls. do. for each of the months of April and May, on private terms, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,977 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,900 bbls., making the receipts there for the week, 13,370 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower on a light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31, closing at $30 81¼ regular for New Mess; $30 75@$30 87 for Old Mess; $28 50@$29 for Western Prime Mess; $30 25@$30 50 for Thin Mess; and $26@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue dull and nominal. City Dressed, 14⅛c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in slack demand at unchanged prices; sales equal to 265 packages, at 16½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive yet firm; sales of 100 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.; Short Rib, 16½c., ₱ lb. Lard is in less request at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 625 tierces and bbls. at 17⅝c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18⅜c. for City, and 18½c.@18⅝c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also reported of 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, on private terms. Beef has been very quiet at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $23@$28; Indian Mess at $28@$33 ₱ tierce; sales 75 tierces. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $26@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40@43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38@41
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@40
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@38
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@37
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	43@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	35@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	34@36
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	32@35
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32@34
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	30@32
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	25@30
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	25@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	23@25
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	31@33
Canada, Common, ₱ lb.	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Extra	45@47
New Crop Butter, tubs, Fair to Good	40@43
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Good to Prime	40@45
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Common	30@35

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been very dull at unchanged prices We quote: Carolinas, $8 75@$9 50, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $3 12½@$3 50, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in very moderate request, yet quoted steady. We quote: Turk's Island at 46c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been slightly modified as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, all less 2½ ₱ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, as a rule, including Clover at 14¼c.@15¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 27½, gold, and Timothy at $3 45@$3 60 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in active demand, but easier in price, including Honduras at 44c.; San Juan, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@40c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been slow of sale, including Tampico at 50c.@55c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Continues very quiet since our last, including Castile at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive since the last, including Mace at 95c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@94c.; Cassia at 45c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24¼c.; Pimento at 19c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been rather more inquiry for raw Sugars, which have been held firmly, on moderate offerings. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¾c.@12c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12⅛c.@12½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12⅝c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 537 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅜c.@13¼c., chiefly at from 11⅜c.@12c.; and 480 boxes Havana at from 12⅜c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@12c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14⅜c.@14⅞c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15¼c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅝c.; Manilla, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11⅛c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand, ranging from 14c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¾c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The main business, since our last, has been at auction. Prices have shown rather less firmness. The private trade quotations have been for Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—An unusually active business has been transacted in Kentucky, for home use and shipment, at firm prices. Sales include 623 hhds. old stocks for home use, and 900 hhds. for export, chiefly low grades, at from 6c.@10c., but including better grades at from 11c.@15c. ₱ lb. In other kinds trade has been rather light, checked in part by the want of well assorted stocks. We quote: New crop Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7½c.@8c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ₱ lb. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ lb. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c. in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy at 92c.@92½c. free, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The current offerings, though not particularly heavy, are in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices are tending downward.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a restricted scale since our last, and rates have been quoted rather more favorable to shippers. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn at 2½d. ₱ bushel, and 900 bbls. Pork at 1s. ₱ lb. For Penarth Roads, direct, an Italian bark, with 3,000 quarters Grain at 3s. 9d., or, if for orders, at 4s. ₱ quarter.

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SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
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A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
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PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

IRON BUILDINGS, PILLARS AND RAILINGS.—For sale, the building formerly owned and used by the Hudson River Railroad Company as their depot, situated on the corner of Chambers-st. and West Broadway; to be removed immediately by the purchaser. Offers in person or in writing may be made to JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, Room 15.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PIECES OF life-size marble statuary, by Mosier and Tadelini, recently imported from Italy by a gentleman now deceased; sold to close the estate. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruitpreserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 605 6th-av., and 1,310 B'dway. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S PATENT; outside measurement, five feet high, three feet wide, two feet three inches deep. Can be seen at No. 646 Broadway, fourth floor.

SAFE FOR SALE—"LILLIE'S MAKE;" size 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, with combination lock; in good order; will be sold low. Inquire of L. CHAPIN, No. 498 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LARGE-SIZED HERRING'S safe, in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SON, No. 25 Park-row.

SAFE FOR SALE—EXCELLENT CONDITION, at No. 146 Front-st.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 16 inches wide, also colored silks, 15 and 18¾ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get the highest price by calling on or addressing WILLIAM BAXTER, No. 468 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 26. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York *Observer*. I. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May next, and continue until October following.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.
ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.
REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL.
The number of pupils is quite limited. The playgrounds are extensive, and green fields and pure air are on all sides. The Summer term of five months will begin on the 1st of May.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.
Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.
Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.
For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.—For circulars apply to Mr. B. TRAVIS, No. 7 Mercer-st.; Mr. F. S. GWYER, No. 111 East Houston-st., or of D. S. DUSINBERRE, A. M., Principal. Spring term commences May 3.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms moderate; location beautiful. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL in New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER, FROM NEW-England, thoroughly educated and experienced, wishes a position as governess in a private family to teach English, French and music. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 5,435 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist; speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 13, on Houston-st., near Norfolk-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for refurnishing, &c., of certain rooms of Grammar School No. 19, on East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
J. R. HENNESSEY,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for "Additions and Alterations" to Grammar School No. 39, situated on the north side of 125th-st., near 2d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
PATRICK DUNICAN,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 40, on 23d-st., near 2d-av.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the painting, repairing, &c., of Primary School No. 28, on 20th-st., near 1st-av.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MICHAEL RYAN,
A. G. SCHEUERMANN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
LEWIS J. KELLY,
Board of School Trustes, Eighteenth Ward.
DATED April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building water-closets, plumbing work, and flagging, on the lot adjoining Grammar School No. 45 on 24th-st., near 8th-av. Plans and specifications of said work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A ROSENMILLER,
J. DE LAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
JAMES WATSON,
Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, March 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 2 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.
R. BRUCK, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER
OF
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
has removed from No. 192 Broadway
TO THE
COMMODIOUS BUILDING
NO. 23 MURRAY-ST.
AND NO. 27 WARREN-ST.,
(up stairs,)
where he will continue to keep on hand a large stock of
SCIENTIFIC, MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would see to growing children; has three years and five months' reference from her last place; family going to the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 228 East 29th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; best City references. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 154 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH cook, a situation as head cook for a hotel, club-house, or any large establishment that wants the services of a competent person; the best of City reference for efficiency. Can be seen this week at No. 348 East 17th-st, near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse by a Protestant; has had long experience in nursing; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; family having a country place preferred; the best of City references. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, who can furnish good reference, as cook; understands pastry, game and soups; also, making butter, ice-cream, &c.; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 155 West 41st-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country Summer months. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of grown children; has first-class reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to go in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 797 1st-av., near 47th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference of ten years in her last place. Call or address No. 135 East 27th-st., corner Lexington-av., over the grocery store, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; would assist with the washing or do plain sewing; has ten years' of undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 28th-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 429 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; has several years' reference from her last places; would do chamberwork; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business, and is a good baker; can take full charge of the kitchen; the best City reference given. Call at No. 164 5th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress to go to the country; Tarrytown or Irvington preferable. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as an excellent cook in a small family; is a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. To be seen for two days at 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 800 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or will wait on a lady; reference given. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; will be disengaged in a few days in consequence of the family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call on or address No. 384 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is kind and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 318 East 31st-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 193 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st.; lady can be seen from 10 to 11.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress, and are willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer in a respectable family, or as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 236 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; good reference if required. Call at No. 156 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; fully competent to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 219 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give best of City references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; would take charge of children; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to go to Tarrytown. Call or address No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman for chamberwork and waiting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; good references given; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Call for two days at No. 212 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant girl; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 West 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; the very best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen for one day at No. 21 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser, and operates on machines; superior reference. Call at No. 10 Union-square, east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A THOROUGH lady's maid; is a good seamstress and a good hairdresser; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 427 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Apply this day at her present employer's, No. 24 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO DO washing at her own house; also all kinds of puffing and fluting, and lace curtains. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American girl, a situation to travel with a lady; has no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 239 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 11 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; has first-class City reference from her last place. Call at No. 402 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 214 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 115 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as nurse. Call at No. 100 West 20th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH BEST OF recommendations, desires a situation as companion; could make herself useful; a pleasant home the greater object. Address H. P. P., No. 211 East 19th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; none but those willing to give high wages and a private family need apply; the best of references given as to capability. Call at No. 134 East 19th-st., old No. 94.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and take care of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes and alter ladies' dresses; no objection to travel or the country for the Summer; best of reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, (Protestant,) a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker, or will do general housework; is a good laundress; City or country. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, (SISTERS,) situations; one as laundress; understands fluting; the other as first-class chambermaid; good City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 229 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing; wants work by the day or week. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 547 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as good cook; two years and nine months' reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Inquire for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 109 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as waitress, one as laundress, and one to do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at 35 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation in a private family, in City or country; good references. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation; City or country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting. No. 208 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook; no objections to the country; the best reference. Call at 258 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; respectable City references. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as stewardess or to travel with a lady. Address M. FRASER, Post Office, Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES TO GIVE her services to a family going to England; is a good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 West 13th-st.

ELDERLY AMERICAN LADY, AS monthly nurse; has had long experience; is a competent person; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address Mrs. ALLEN, No. 2 Amity-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKING.—A lady wishes employment by the day or week in families; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, sacques and basques; terms reasonable. Address one week Mrs. J. M. UNDERHILL, No. 312 East 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as either gardener or coachman; no incumbrance; understands his business in either capacity; good reference from last place. Address for one week, JEREMIAH GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS of age, a situation in some kind of business where he would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address RANDOLPH HONOR, Box No. 24 Bleecker-st. Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman (married) of practical experience; understands all the branches of his business thoroughly; three years with last employer. Address S. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; is perfectly sober and steady; is a good City driver, with best of City references. Call on or address J. K., No. 1 East 38th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c.; thoroughly understands his business in all parts; City or country; has best City testimonials. Call for two days at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and gardener in the country; understands the care of horses in all respects; best City references. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; is a good, careful driver; can take care of a small place; can take care of a cow; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; will be found able and willing to work to his employer's advantage; has first-class reference from his late employer. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single man, 30 years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriage; has the best of City and country reference. Address A. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO get a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good careful driver, honest, sober and obliging. Call or address Mr. WILSON, No. 34 Warren, corner of Church-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman, single; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family; no objection to the country. Address P. P., No. 138 East 36th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; country preferred; has first-class reference. Address M. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as cook (French) in a private family; or wait on a gentleman as valet, or attend a family going to Europe. Address A. G., No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. NOELY, No. 122 Greene-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as valet or traveling servant, to a family going to Europe; good City reference given. Address T. R., No. 278 5th-av., for four days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, a house to take charge of for the Summer months; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 44 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived 7 years, No. 278 5th-av., near 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of considerable experience as salesman in the looking-glass and picture-frame business; has good City reference; is willing and obliging, and well acquainted with the City; or would take charge of the shipping, &c. Address for two days J. H. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as salesman in a retail book store; has had some experience; has a good general knowledge of books; can give unexceptionable City reference; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 1,490 Post Office, City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in some good business house; outside work preferred; salary no object; best of City references. Address for two days H. S. P., Box 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERences for general housework, good plain cook, washer and ironer; a German or Protestant Irish girl preferred. 56th-st., first house east of 8th-av., on right hand side.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a garden, horse and cow; wages $20. Apply, between 9 and 12 A. M., to C. L. CARTER, No. 155 Broadway, in office of John Hancock Insurance Company.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family in Plainfield, N. J. Call at office of Washington Ice Company, No. 586 Greenwich-st., 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING COMpany, a traveling agent, well acquainted with the hardware trade of New-York State. Address, with particulars, B. D. C., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid; she must be neat and active, and accustomed to such a situation; City reference will be required. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A HOTEL LAUNDRY, A first and second ironer; must understand polishing shirts; the first $25 per month, the second $16. Inquire for Mrs. WILSON, Room 62, Sweeney's Hotel.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee and Mons. Aujac.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LA PERICHOLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MEDEA. (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
EVENING—THE MARBLE HEART. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.
MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
AFTERNOON—HISTORICAL RECITAL OF VOCAL AND PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

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No. 765 Broadway.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 1.—Affairs in England; Affairs in Cuba; Utah; Woman Suffrage; Petroleum Burned; The Minnesota Horror; The Burning of the General Grant.

PAGE 2.—New Publications; Letters to the Editor on a Variety of Topics; Fashions for April; Instructions to Immigrants.

PAGE 3.—Foreign and Domestic Telegrams; Letter from Albany; Legislative Proceedings; Veto Message.

PAGE 4.—Our Tax Burdens; Local Intelligence and Law Reports.

PAGE 5.—Financial and Commercial Reports; Advertisements.

PAGE 6.—Editorials and Minor Topics.

PAGE 7.—Canal Tolls.

PAGE 8.—Real Estate Transactions; Advertisements.

PAGE 9.—Advertisements.

PAGE 10.—Washington Intelligence; Report of Investigating Committee; Local Intelligence.

PAGE 11.—Advertisements.

PAGE 12.—City Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the House go into Committee for the consideration of the bill for the establishment of the Irish Church. A motion to postpone its consideration for six months was made and led to an exciting debate. Mr. R. S. AYTOUN, a Liberal member from Kirkaldy, created an uproarious sensation by denouncing that clause of the bill which provides for the support of Maynooth College. His speech was greeted by cheers and counter cheers, and other demonstrations of great excitement. The discussion lasted six hours. Mr. GLADSTONE finally announced that the Government would exercise great care in endeavoring to make the provision for the College acceptable. Mr. DISRAELI followed in favor of going into Committee. A division was taken on that motion, resulting, yeas 855, nays 229, so the bill now goes into Committee.

A bill for the reorganization of the army has been introduced to the Italian Parliament. It fixes it minimum strength at 400,000 men.

CUBA.

Captain-General DULCE has issued a proclamation confiscating the property of certain Cubans for having, while in New-York, solicited contributions to aid the insurgents. ADELCENE, a rebel leader, has been captured and summarily executed. A schooner loaded with arms was recently captured by Spanish vessels while trying to run the blockade established at the mouth of the Mantua River.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

At the opening of the extra session of the Senate, yesterday, the Chaplain prayed for the elevation of the colored race, yesterday being the anniversary of their emancipation, in honor of which there was a celebration in Washington. Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, with the consent of the Government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railway or a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba, in Darien. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

GENERAL.

No cable dispatches were received from Europe yesterday until a late hour. The auroral display of the previous night had interrupted communication somewhat through the American land wires, but the failure on the part of the cable is not accounted for. It will be seen, on reference to our columns of telegrams, that telegraphic communication with Europe has been restored.

Governor HOFFMAN yesterday sent a message to the State Senate vetoing the bill granting State aid to the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad. He claims that under the Constitution the bill should be submitted to the people for ratification, and thinks it a swindle in all its details.

DAVID DORE and JOSEPHINE LA FLAMME, who have been on trial three days at Worcester, Mass., charged with the murder of the husband of the woman, were yesterday acquitted. The jury was out three hours and a half.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus at Albany, last evening, for the purpose of choosing a successor to Police Commissioner THOMAS ACTON, who has resigned on account of the state of his health. Supervisor HENRY SMITH, of this City, was chosen on the first ballot. Resolutions complimenting Mr. ACTON upon the ability, energy and zeal he had displayed during his term of office were adopted, and the caucus adjourned.

PATRICK BUCKLEY, one of the prisoners charged with being accessory to the murder of D'ARCY MCGEE, was brought to trial yesterday, and there being no evidence against him he was discharged. It is thought that the others who are similarly charged will speedily be released.

An old Indian burying-ground has been broken in upon by some workmen in St. Louis, while removing a mound in the outskirts of the city. A large number of bones and relics were found.

IRA I. BATCHELER, of Maine, a member of the Portland Packing Company, died suddenly in Baltimore on Thursday morning.

On Wednesday the Legislature of Illinois paid a visit to the tomb of the late President LINCOLN, that day being the anniversary of his assassination. Liberal subscriptions were made to the Lincoln Monument Fund.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to sanction the opening of the public libraries on Sundays. It has, however, passed a bill forbidding the issuing of liquor licenses after the close of this month.

A man named WILLIAM HURLBURT, of Cornwall, Vt., reputed to be worth $8,000, recently starved himself to death because somebody robbed him of $130. He feared he would come to want, and so refused food until he died.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to destroy a railroad bridge over the Erie Canal at Utica. An inflammable infernal machine was attached to it, and but for the timely discovery of the fire the bridge would have been destroyed.

On Monday last a man named PILE shot and instantly killed Mr. CHAS. SMITH, a druggist, in the streets of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. SMITH had challenged PILE to descend from his wagon and fight, and while PILE was endeavoring to do so SMITH drew a revolver, whereupon PILE killed SMITH with a shot gun.

The Wilberforce University, situated in Green County, Ohio, near Xenia, was burned down some time ago. It is the only University founded and owned by colored men, and has already done a good work in preparing many young men and women as teachers. Mr. JOHN COUSINS, President of the Board of Trustees, is now in town soliciting subscriptions for the rebuilding of the University. His credentials are indorsed by General GRANT, Chief Justice CHASE, General HOWARD and others. Mr. COUSINS' headquarters are at No. 543 Broome-street.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned yesterday.

The brig *H. B. Colson* was seized by a Revenue Collector at New Orleans yesterday for an alleged attempt to evade the Revenue laws. At the investigation the Captain admitted that he had intended to defraud the insurance companies, he having arranged to take the vessel to sea and destroy her, for which "foul play" he was to receive $5,000.

DAVID H. CARPENTER, who killed his brother on the 25th of September last, was hanged at Angelica, N. Y., yesterday.

A very earnest and enthusiastic mass meeting of the National Workingmen's Union was held last night at the Cooper Institute, to sympathize with the painters in their strike to maintain the rule of eight hours as a day's work. Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing the late action of Secretaries BORIE and RAWLINS in reducing the pay of the eight-hour men in Government employ.

The inquiry with regard to the frauds in the possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, instituted at the suit of WM. M. TWEED, Jr., was continued before A. A. REDFIELD, Referee yesterday. The examination of HENRY C. CRANE was resumed, and occupied the entire session.

The strike of the Second-avenue Railroad drivers remains in *statu quo*. But four cars were running yesterday.

THOMAS BRENNAN, indicted with the notorious scoundrel better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," for robbing a countryman of $500, was tried at the Court of General Sessions yesterday and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison. "Reddy" is promised the same sentence when convicted.

The spirit-photograph case was up before Justice DOWLING yesterday. The defendants' counsel declared their ability to prove the genuineness of the spirit photographs. No evidence was taken yesterday. The case was adjourned to the 21st inst.

Cotton was quiet, but steady, yesterday. Breadstuffs, Pork and Lard were less firm, and in limited request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Petroleum and Resins. Freights were quiet and rates were quoted easier.

The Democracy and the Unreconstructed States.

A dispatch from New-York to the St. Louis *Republican* announces that prominent Democrats here unite in the view of Mr. PENDLETON, that the people of the States affected by the new Reconstruction act should not in any manner contribute to its success. The same general idea was propounded some time since by Mr. PENDLETON. He would have the white population of the South refuse absolutely to recognize the altered relation of the negro in respect of political rights, in order that they may more consistently revive the fight against reconstruction in the next Presidential campaign. So now he prefers that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall remain out in the cold for an indefinite period, rather than by any action to make themselves parties to reconstruction. And Democratic leaders of this city echo his recommendation. Staunch as is the democracy of the *Republican*, it snubs these busybodies and quietly extinguishes the plan they propose:

> "*Theoretically*, we have no doubt, the people of those States believe with Mr. PENDLETON and the 'prominent New-York Democrats.' It was an adhesion to *theory* which brought about the late war. The *theory* was not sustained in the issue of arms. It is now a question of *practical utility* with those people as to what they will do. It is a question which involves social order, material development. It is a *practical* question, and it seems to us that the people of those States, who are vitally interested in the treatment of the question before them, ought to be permitted to determine their own action without interference from outside parties. The *theory* of government is perhaps as well understood by the people of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas as it is by Democrats elsewhere, and, as they are more immediately interested in the *practical results* of the determination to which they may arrive in the premises, it appears reasonable that they should be left free to make their own choice."

The game which the Northern Democrats propose to play is well understood by the Southern people. They have no longer any disposition to burn their fingers in a vain attempt to pull chestnuts out of the fire, for the special benefit of Mr. PENDLETON and his friends. The experiment has been tried once too often. Nor have mere abstractions the slightest charm for the white population of States whose every interest suffers from continued exclusion from the Union. They know that restoration is the condition-precedent of the renewed prosperity for which they yearn. They know that before the current of immigration can set in with full force, or industry resume its wonted energy, the condition of uncertainty which has been cruelly prolonged, must end. These and similar practical considerations will outweigh any theoretical or partisan arguments which demagogues may use. The question as they see it is, not how the ulterior purposes of the Pendleton Party may be best promoted, but how the material advantages consequent upon reconstruction may be most quickly secured.

There were serious difficulties in the way so long as the alternative presented to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas was the unqualified acceptance or the unqualified rejection of the Constitution prepared by the Conventions respectively. The Virginia instrument is so marred by harsh penalties and proscriptive provisions, that, as between its ratification entire, and the continuance of military rule, the odds really seemed in favor of the latter. The same may be said, with more or less modification, of the Mississippi and Texas Constitutions. The path has, however, been cleared by the message of General GRANT and the subsequent action of Congress. Much, of course, depends upon the precise form in which the President submits the question to the voters. To make ratification certain, it will be necessary for him to subject to a separate vote the obnoxious clauses of the Constitutions—those, we mean, which relate to test oaths, disfranchisement, disabilities and other symbols of hate and persecution. These clauses are in no degree essential to the fullest assertion of all that is implied by reconstruction. They are at once extraneous and offensive. That the President so considers them, may be inferred from the fact that the separate submission which the new act provides for, is a result of his own suggestion. The same sagacity and good feeling which dictated the proposition to Congress, may be relied upon to afford to the people most concerned, an opportunity of passing separate judgments upon the Constitutions proper and the obnoxious provisions which have been tacked to them.

On this basis we do not doubt that the States whose peace and prosperity violent Democrats would sacrifice to an exploded theory will quietly and favorably determine the issues before them. The Virginians, as far as we can judge, are preparing to turn to practical account the provisions of the new law, and enough is known of public opinion in Mississippi and Texas to make it reasonably certain that their citizens will follow the example. The opportunity they have coveted is before them. The manner of submitting the new constitutions for which they prayed awaits only the approval of the President.

The *World*, however, labors to convey an impression that, unless the constitutions are swallowed whole, Congress will withhold the sanction which is required to complete the work.

> "Will Congress *approve* the defeat of the so-called constitutions in whole or in part, or the election of a Conservative Governor, or of a Legislature that will not ratify the negro-equality amendment, or of Democratic Representatives, United States Senators, or State officers? We trow not. He who thinks so is willfully blind to the temper and stupidly ignorant of the record of that body."

The allegation is that the rejection of the disability or test-oath clauses, if submitted separately, will be followed by a refusal on the part of Congress to accept the Constitution without them. A single fact should dispel apprehensions on this head. Congress *has* approved constitutions in which clauses of this character have no place. The Constitution of South Carolina is an example in this respect. The great requisite is, adequate protection for equality and justice, irrespective of color, and this condition the pending constitutions will guarantee, even after the proposed expurgation. The record to which the *World* appeals is against the assertion on which it rests its case.

Not more tenable is the appeal to Southern prejudice predicated upon the Fifteenth Amendment, which has been made a feature of reconstruction. The voters have nothing to do with this requirement. Its ratification is reserved for the Legislatures to be elected simultaneously with the vote on the constitutions. On that subject the people are not asked to say yea or nay, except as their preference may be indicated by the character and tendencies of the legislators they elect.

The Appointments.

Our Washington correspondent stated yesterday that "the excellence of their records had saved Collectors FIELD and BLAKE their places." That may be true. We do not doubt that the records of these officers are unimpeachable. But other officers, whose records are equally good, have not been saved thereby. The case of Assessor WEBSTER is one of the many in point. The revenue service has never had a more vigilant, vigorous or intelligent officer than he. He took, moreover, a bold stand in regard to the legal tax on brokers and bankers, and his position has been sustained by the Department. Yet he was very summarily ejected from office, without the assignment of any reason and under the pressure of some unknown influence. Nor is his case by any means a solitary one. The expectation which was general at the outset of the Administration, and was prompted by the President's declarations on the subject, that faithful and efficient officers would not be disturbed, no matter to what party they belonged, but especially if they were Republicans, has been grievously disappointed. Some of the best men in the service, both at home and abroad, whose record is unimpeachable and whose political orthodoxy is unquestioned, have been summarily removed and forced to give place to inferior but more clamorous applicants. In truth, the old style of making appointments, by accepting the pressure and dictation of politicians as the controlling influence, has been adhered to pretty closely. The sweeping reforms, so loudly promised and so eagerly expected, seem to have been indefinitely postponed.

Party Responsibility.

In face of their protestations of economy the Assembly has just voted to buy a short canal somewhere in Chemung County, and to pay half a million of dollars for it, while everybody concedes that it is not worth five cents. It was zealously supported by that veteran reformer and model legislator, Father TRUMAN, and was opposed, among others, by Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, who, according to the *Tribune* reporter, "fought it bitterly." The same authority adds:

> "The latter gentleman remarked that whenever a big job voting money out of the Treasury came up, the Democrats solidly voted for it, and then threw the responsibility on the Republican majority by saying *that if the latter wanted to stop this kind of stealing they have the votes to do it*. Not a day passes that the truth of this assertion is not proved."

Not a day passes, the writer might have added, that the truth of *both* assertions is not proved. The Democrats are perfectly right in what they say. Naturally enough for them, they want to do all the stealing possible; and quite as naturally, they want to shirk the responsibility. And curiously enough, they have no difficulty in doing it. They have no trouble in getting enough Republicans to vote with them to carry their measures. In the Senate the votes of HUMPHREY, WILLIAMS, MATTOON and VAN PETTEN are always to be had for any venal project, no matter how flagrant and shameless, and the same sort of Republicans are always obtainable also in the Assembly.

Yet it is perfectly true that the Republicans have a majority in both Houses, and "have the votes" to stop this sort of stealing, if they wanted to. The inference is irresistible that they don't want to. Honesty is not one of the principles of the party,—is never insisted on as a party measure. All these Republicans who make it a rule to vote with the Democrats for the most nefarious schemes, when their votes are paid for, do not lose standing in their party by it: they are just as "good Republicans" as ever,—go to the party caucuses without objection, make loud and unchallenged protests of devotion to the welfare of the party, and denounce with great vehemence every man who has doubts on negro suffrage, or hesitates to alter the Constitution whenever the interests of the party seem to require it. They stand high in the party, are counted always as among its most "reliable" men, and are influential in branding as false to principle everybody who finds fault with them for disgracing and degrading the party which tolerates and screens them.

As long as such men are allowed to belong to the Republican Party, to share its honors and its power, and to overrule its action, the party must be content to bear the responsibility of their conduct. When it will drive them from its ranks, with the disgrace they have earned, it may then complain of the Democrats for using Republicans to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. But not till then.

Government Settlements with Criminals—The George Case.

We have had occasion several times to speak of the system of compromising claims in favor of the Government against persons charged with violation of law; but we never have had occasion to speak of a more remarkable case of such a compromise than the one narrated in the opinion of Judge BENEDICT, which our readers will find in our legal columns this morning. The matter was before the United States Circuit Court for the settlement of a controversy between the Treasury Department and the Custom-house officials in this City over the spoils of such a compromise. It seems that one HENRY HART was the real proprietor of a bonded warehouse at Nos. 290 and 291 West-street., and was also a member of a firm called J. W. GEORGE & Co., and that in the Summer of 1867 it was discovered by the Custom-house officers that there were frauds in that warehouse. Cases of cigars had been placed there in bond, which had been then taken from the warehouse to a store in New-street, occupied by GEORGE & Co., where the cigars were taken out and the cases filled up with poorer cigars or with blocks of wood, after which the cases were sent back to the bonded warehouse, and in time reëxported. It was also found that quantities of spirits had also been taken out of the warehouse, ostensibly to a manufacturing establishment, but really to be sold without payment of the duties on them. Proceedings were taken by the officials to recover the amount of duties thus lost to the Government, and suit against HART to recover $400,000 was begun, property belonging to GEORGE & Co. and others was seized, and criminal proceedings were set on foot against all the parties involved. A proposition for a settlement of the matter was very soon made on behalf of the parties. GEORGE proposed to pay $30,000 in gold to settle his matter, and HART proposed to pay $50,000 in currency and the value of the property seized, being $25,700 more, all proceedings against all the parties to be dropped. The Custom-house officers recommended the settlement. GEORGE'S $30,000 was deposited with the Collector, subject to the approval of the settlement by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the matter was referred. The Treasury Department found it difficult to ascertain from any data which could be furnished, what was the extent of the frauds and what amount of duties the Government had really lost. They finally had an interview with Mr. CRAIG, the lawyer of HART & GEORGE, who gave to them a statement as derived from his clients of an amount of goods, as goods which had been fraudulently removed; and though there was no means of positively finding out what were the duties on these goods, because that depended on values which were not known, the Department and CRAIG did finally settle on $59,722, as being the duties which the Government had lost. Then there had appeared thirty-two orders for the delivery of goods from the warehouse, which were fraudulent; and as there is a statute which affixes a penalty of $1,000 for fraudulently removing goods from a bonded warehouse, they added $32,000 in currency to the $59,772, which was to be paid in gold; and thereupon the Solicitor of the Treasury, by direction of the Secretary, instructed District-Attorney COURTNEY, on the payment by the parties of those sums, to stop all proceedings, both civil and criminal, against the parties.

Just here the matter took a still more singular shape. The counsel for the parties suggested to the District-Attorney that his parties might want record evidence of the payment of the money, whereupon a new suit was commenced by the District-Attorney against these parties to recover the two sums above mentioned; but in this suit they were stated to be not $59,772 in gold for duties, and $32,000 penalties, but to be all "forfeitures and penalties" for unlawfully removing goods from the bonded warehouse. The parties confessed judgment for the amounts, and the money was paid into Court in satisfaction of it.

Now at once arose the controversy in question. The Custom-house officials and the informers claimed that they were entitled to share not only in the $32,000, but also in the $59,772 in gold, claiming that the Government could have but half of each, and that they were entitled to the other half. The Treasury Department, hearing of the claim, insisted that the Government was entitled to all the $59,772, because that was duties and not penalties, and that the officials must be content with their share of the $32,000. The difficulty in the case was that the money had been paid in satisfaction of the judgment, which stated that that sum was not duties, but penalties and forfeitures. An effort was, therefore, made by Mr. TOWLE, the agent of the Department in charge of Custom-house cases in this City, to change the form of that judgment; but as that application was not made till the time allowed for the correction of a judgment had expired, no such correction could be made. The matter, therefore, came before the Court on the petition of the officials and informers to have their share, which they claimed, paid to them by the Court, and the facts in the whole matter were proved at great length.

The Judge has held that if the Court were to be controlled by that judgment in its disposition of the case, the Custom-house officers would get nothing, because they are only entitled to share in *lawful* penalties and forfeitures, whereas there was no forfeiture in the case, inasmuch as no goods were seized in that suit, and no case was stated for any lawful penalty to that amount. He takes up, therefore, the evidence as to the whole transaction, and concludes from the statements of the parties that the $59,772 was agreed upon as duties and must be treated as such, and that the officials were not entitled to share in it. This conclusion is entirely in accord with the spirit of the act of 1867, which provided that on the settlement of a forfeiture, the duties should be deducted before the officials can share in it.

The Judge finds it necessary to discuss the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the compromise in question, and comes to the conclusion that he had no such power, because the law authorizing such compromises was not complied with in several particulars—especially in that it intended a settlement of criminal proceedings which was entirely beyond his power. We commend this part of the opinion especially to the attention of the new officers of the Government. We hope that the new men will give us in these respects new measures, and that old abuses will not be perpetuated or renewed.

We have given but a bare outline of the facts in this case. There are, however, in the particulars of it, many points of interest, and we shall refer to it again.

The Broadway Scheme.

Senators HUMPHREY, MATTOON, VAN PETTEN and WILLIAMS, Republicans, voted with the Democrats on Thursday in favor of the Broadway Railroad project, as they have voted in favor of nearly every outrageous scheme that had money in it, since they have been members of the Senate. It is no part of our business to inquire into their motives,—though we should feel inclined to stretch a point in this matter if we supposed anybody had any doubts on the subject.

Mr. HUMPHREY is the gentleman who was indicted a year or more ago for official malpractice of some sort or other; and Mr. MATTOON is the member who made such frequent visits to the Erie Railroad directors a year ago, and was so anxious to impress upon them the fact that members of the Legislature "could not live on their salaries," and who was reported to have sold his support to both sides in the famous Erie controversy, and to have received his pay from both, though he voted for only one. It is generally conceded that he is an ornament to his Oswego constituency, as well as to the Republican Party,—to say nothing of his being eminently useful—to himself. Of the other Republicans involved in this business, it is not necessary to say anything. We understand they are shining lights in their party, and are very "popular with their constituents," as is shown by the fact of their reëlection. If all their schemes succeed this Winter, they can probably afford to retire from business.

Living in New-York.

Our State Legislature, after doing all in its power, in connection with our City Government, to drive residents out of our City into New-Jersey, has now gone to work at the other end of the line, and is preventing Jerseymen from supplying New-Yorkers with food. A bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, prohibiting residents of New-Jersey from having stalls in any of the New-York markets. The effect of this will, of course, be to make the supply of meat and vegetables to our citizens as close a monopoly as possible, and thus to enhance their price. In every point of view this is an act of pure stupidity. In view of the kind of legislation to which this City is subjected, it is really strange that it holds its own, in point of growth and prosperity, as well as it does. It cannot prosper permanently if things continue as they are now going on.

We observe that the bill in question received the ardent support of the Democratic members from this City, from which we infer that their constituents are much less interested in having cheap *food* than in having cheap *liquor*. In the latter commodity their representatives demand the utmost freedom of trade; while in the former they insist on the most stringent application of the restrictive policy of protection. The Legislature is doing all in its power to make rents, meat, vegetables, and all the necessaries of life, as dear as possible; the only thing it insists on making cheap is *whisky*.

The Car Drivers' Strike.

We have not the slightest sympathy with the Second-avenue Railroad Company in the contest it is waging with its conductors and drivers. The right and justice of the case seems to be wholly on the side of the latter. The Company has been in the habit of requiring them to make *seven* round trips a day, which involves about *fifteen* hours steady work,—which is quite as much as any class of laboring men ought to be required to perform. They now demand *eight* round trips, besides requiring them to wash their cars, attend to their horses, and perform other work, the effect of which is to extend their day's work to about *seventeen* hours. This is utterly unjust and unreasonable. We do not blame any class of day laborers for "striking" against such exactions.

But there may be men among them who, for the support of their families, would rather perform this amount of work than be thrown out of employment entirely, and they have a right to their choice. The strikers have no right to prevent them by violence from working as long and for as low wages as they choose; and any such violence should be punished as a breach of the peace and an invasion of private rights.

It is said the road is compelled to reduce its expenses by such an extension of the hours of labor, as it cannot pay its way without. Then it should be abandoned. It has no right to continue its operations by starving its employes or working them to death. This is only another evidence that we have too many roads, and that they are badly located. There is no class of our working population more poorly paid, or more severely overworked, than the conductors and drivers of our City cars. We hope that this attempt of the Second-avenue Road to give an extra turn to the screw, will not succeed.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have been requested by Judge PIERREPONT to say that the rumor to which we referred the other day, concerning the understanding on which he accepted the District-Attorneyship, is entirely unfounded. It is his intention to perform the duties of that office himself, and not to hand them over, in whole or in part, except to the necessary extent, to other parties. Nor does he intend to resign the office in favor of any other parties, and, least of all, of the gentleman whom he has selected to be the Deputy District-Attorney. He desires it to be understood, moreover, that he is in favor of the earliest possible trial of the Fullerton case, and will spare no efforts to bring it about.

The latest phase of spiritualism—the "spiritual-photograph" business—is to undergo legal investigation. There are prominent parties involved—including Mayor HALL as the instigator of the prosecution, and Judge EDMUNDS as the defender of the accused. The opening of the case at the Tombs yesterday, was quite interesting, and the trial will be begun next Wednesday at the Court of Special Sessions. If spiritual photographs can be produced by ordinary scientific processes, the fact ought to be conclusively shown by actual demonstration.

The gallows is being worked very actively through this country of late. It is only in this City, where murders are most frequent, that the gibbet is practically abolished.

Since the opening of the present Administration large numbers of clerks and other employes have been discharged from the Departments at Washington. We hope that this means reduction of force and retrenchment of expenses in the administration of the Government.

The operations of the Second-avenue Railroad have been stopped the last two or three days because of the drivers' strike. We rather guess that in this case the Company will have to succumb. Fifteen hours a day is quite enough time for any man to work, and seventeen hours is altogether too much—even if $2 be paid for it.

Two of the three colored men recently nominated by the President for office have declined. This is the most decided evidence of superior sense on the part of the black race, over the white, that we have ever seen. Such incidents will do a good deal more than WENDELL PHILLIPS' eloquence or Democratic abuse to vindicate the wisdom of the Fifteenth Amendment.

It is intimated from Albany that Mr. SKEEL, who has the amendment of the Game laws of the State under charge, has submitted to the pressure of the Jersey fishermen, and has altered the bill in Committee so that it reads that the size of the mesh of the stake nets used in the rivers of this State shall be five instead of seven and a quarter inches. We hope, if this is true, that Mr. SKEEL will not have the face to recommend the appropriation of seven thousand dollars, with which to stock Hudson River with shad, asked for by the Commissioners. Mr. SKEEL ought to know, if he does not, that such a recommendation would simply be the means of robbing the State Treasury of that much money. We believe he knows that the size of the mesh, as altered in the bill, is too small; that no shad of a size proper to be used in breeding the fish in large quantities can pass such nets to the spawning grounds: and we hope the intimation alluded to is not true. How about it?

One of the participants in the late robbery at the den of "Reddy the Blacksmith" was yesterday sentenced for fifteen years. Is it not about time that the Police took steps to break up and close up the notorious saloon where this affair took place, and from which occurrences of a similar kind are constantly reported. It is probably the most dangerous place in the City of New-York, and the Police *know it*.

If the Forty Centuries which were on the top of the pyramid of Cheops in 1799 are there still, they will look down on another remarkable Gallic troupe, this year—and probably wonder what next? NAPOLEON I. carried learned men and philosophers along with his men-at-arms; and NAPOLEON III. is sending, or hoping to send, opera-dancers along with the engineers. French speculators are about making another "Mabille" in Cairo; and a number of the strong-footed *Turlurettes* of Paris are to go there to astonish the Ishmaelites. The customary *bayaderes*, *alme* and *ghawazee*, with their long, flabby skirts, and slow, swimming, gliding motions, must give place to their pirouetting and trapeze-riding sisters of the West, and Egypt will take its place in the onward march of civilization.

The *Tribune* calls for a law making it illegal to set spring guns for the protection of property. It seems that a thief, while stealing corn from a crib in Warren County, was killed by a spring gun fixed for its protection. The *Tribune* thinks the man who set it ought to be indicted for manslaughter, and that a law ought to be passed for the protection of life under such circumstances. A more effectual remedy, we venture to suggest, would be to give up stealing. Spring guns can do no harm if they are not meddled with; and we scarcely think the owners of property are called on to render its theft free from all risk. It is a general rule of law and of common sense, that a man in committing a crime must take all its consequences. It seems to us a sound one, and eminently applicable to stealing corn. If this tenderness for crime and criminals goes on, we shall be asked by-and-by to furnish extra props for the limbs of our fruit trees, so that thieves may run less risk of damage if the limbs should happen to break under their weight.

The clerks of the Police Courts are a sleek set of gentlemen, and, considering the time they devote to the public service, are well compensated for their labors. But it is not in unregenerate human nature to be content, and the clerks want their salaries raised. They base their plea for an advance on the ground that they are obliged to be on duty on Sundays. But they knew that they would have to do this when they accepted their offices, and therefore the fact furnishes no reason for allowing their claim. The objectionable feature of their movement, however, is the attempt which is clandestinely made to incorporate in the tax levy an item of nearly $70,000 for past services on Sundays. It is to be hoped that this shameful piece of robbery will not be allowed, and that the Police Court clerks may be brou ht to their bearings.

"The system now in vogue is like that of sweeping one's parlor daily, and leaving the kitchen to be cleaned once a week." This passage, having reference to the common mode of cleaning the streets, is very much to the point, and should be remembered. While our central streets and chief avenues are kept tolerably clean, the back streets where poor people reside are left to fester in their filth, with ranges of dirty barrels standing like sentries along the sidewalk for days together. The contractor should give more care to such streets than to Fifth-avenue or Broadway. At the same time, an inspector of houses should be appointed to see that they have proper drainage, so as to leave the contractor no excuse on the score of slops thrown into the streets.

The statement prepared by the Citizens' Association in regard to the tax levies for this City, which will be found in another column, merits the careful attention of the Legislature. If it be true that the estimates can be reduced by two millions of dollars, as claimed by the Association, the Legislature owes it to our overburdened City to scrutinize the list closely and throw out every unnecessary item of expense

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The last performance of Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is announced for this evening; "Medea" will be performed. A worthy and elevated entertainment will be missed from the programme of local amusements when this *artiste* departs. There has been some talk of a farewell testimonial for Mlle. JANAUSCHEK, in the shape of a benefit performance, at which she might give her promised attempt in an English part. We hope the matter will not be dropped.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to give their last performance of the "Emerald Ring" this evening. The piece will also be played at the *matinée*. As next week will be the last of the season and of Mr. WILLIAMS' lease of this house, he proposes to revive some of those old dramas and farces which are more closely associated with the early successes of himself and wife. "The Fairy Circle" and "Yankee Courtship" are to lead the revivals.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss MARRIOTT is to appear as *Bianca* for the last time, and the last performance of "Fazio" will be given at Wood's Museum this evening. The *matinées* will be discontinued at the Museum after to-day, in order that the new pantomime may be hurried forward.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are to make another visit to Europe early in May. They are at the Metropolitan Hotel at present.

Mr. and Mrs. MARK SMITH go to Europe this Summer.

The receipts of the Humphrey Bland benefit were $1,050.

A collection of interesting relics of Mexican history and life and manners is now upon exhibition at No. 765 Broadway, and is very well worth a visit.

Matinees To-Day.

Fifteen *matinées* are announced for to-day; the third "Tempest" *matinée* takes place at the Grand Opera House; the fourth *matinée* of "School" will be given at Wallack's; the first "Othello" *matinée* is promised at Booth's; "Humpty Dumpty" has its 449th performance at the Olympic; the "Forty Thieves" completes the eleventh week at Niblo's; the tenth *matinée* of the "Seven Dwarfs" is to be given at the Bowery Theatre; the last *matinée* of "Aladdin" takes place at Wood's Museum; and *matinées* will be given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at the New-York Circus, &c.

"Pluto," which has been the cleverest and, so far, the most successful of Mr. FAMIE'S burlesques, is to have its eightieth performance at the Theatre Comique to-day. Mr. LINGARD will also give his newest songs and mimicries at the *matinée* as well as in the evening.

Miss ELISE HOLT gives her first *matinée* since her recovery at the Waverley Theatre to-day. The burlesque of "Ivanhoe" is to be played.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the distinguished organist, will play at the twelfth concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

PERSONAL.

Another of our leading artists, Mr. GIGNOUX, is about to leave for Europe, and preparatory to his departure a sale of some of his best pictures, including a number of fine studies from nature, will be made by LEEDS. The sale will take place next Wednesday.

We are glad to learn that Mr. WEED has returned from his Southern trip much improved in health.

A lecture was delivered last evening by COR. R. DISOSWAY, Esq., before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, on some of the public characters of the American Revolution. The lecturer brought out many particulars of the biographies of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON and others, not generally known, which were listened to with much interest by his audience.

By his will the late Colonel T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE gave to the Boston Athenæum his valuable collection of armor, which he gathered at great expense while in Europe.

The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* says that General MCCLELLAN is soon to appear as a public lecturer.

CANAL TOLLS.

Report of [illegible]ommittee on the Revision of Canal [illegible]—The Schedule to be Modified.

The following re[illegible]ented to the Canal Board yesterday:

ALBANY, Friday, April 16.

The Committee to whom it was referred to revise the toll sheet, &c., respectfully report:

That in attempting to make any important reductions in the rates of toll upon the canals, they encountered difficulties resulting from the charges upon the canal revenues, and which, in their opinion, render it inexpedient, if not impracticable, to make any changes at this time which will essentially diminish the net revenue from this source. While it is conceded that the canals were made primarily for commerce, and not for revenues, it is also conceded that the cost of their construction and maintenance must and should be paid from their earnings; and it follows that, until the debt created for their construction is discharged, the tolls should be so regulated as to yield a revenue sufficient for the payment of that debt as it matures, so far as it can be done without detriment to commerce. In other words, the subject of revenue enters largely into the question of tolls, so long as the obligations of the State growing out of the construction of the canals remain unsatisfied.

The constitutional charges upon the canal revenues are sacred, and cannot be ignored or repudiated, and for a time they will more than absorb the entire net earnings of the canals. The annual charges upon these revenues for the current year (and they will not be less for several years to come) are:

For the support of the Government	$200,000
For the General Fund debt, sinking fund	1,500,000
For the canal debt sinking fund	2,340,000
Making an aggregate of	$4,040,000

to be paid from the surplus revenues of the canals, and if there shall be any serious deficiency from year to year, it must be supplied by taxation, or by deficiency loans which only extend the day of payment and postpone the time when the State will be fully master of the situation, and be able to regulate the tolls with reference only to the interests of commerce. All who desire a reduction of tolls should earnestly work for an early extinguishment of the canal debt.

The surplus revenues for the last year were $3,293,301 13; less by nearly $750,000 than the amount necessary to meet the demands for the current year.

The Auditor estimates the surplus revenues for the present year at $3,280,000 only, and it is not probable that they will greatly, if at all, exceed that sum.

It follows that no reduction of the rates which will materially reduce the gross amount of tolls ought to be made, unless it can be shown that other and greater interests will be subserved. If by a reduction of the rates the revenues of the canals would be so increased that the gross receipts would not be diminished, they should be reduced.

That it is desirable and the true policy of the State to reduce the rate of toll upon its canals as rapidly as practicable there can be no doubt, and whenever the cost of their construction shall be paid, the tolls can and should be reduced to the minimum—that is, to that point which will yield only the revenues necessary for their superintendence and repairs.

The obligations now resting upon the canal revenues once discharged, the necessary burdens for State purposes upon commerce passing through these channels, will be very slight and scarcely more nominal! But while the State is a debtor and her canals are mortgaged and the tolls pledged, she must respect the obligations and submit to the necessary conditions of her position. Hitherto the tolls have been judiciously arranged and imposed with such discrimination that the trade and commerce of the canals have been fostered and encouraged, and the State has been able to fulfill its obligations and preserve its credit. The traffic and commerce of the State has increased very rapidly within a few years, and rival channels and means of transit have contended vigorously for the carrying trade, but the canals have kept pace with the demands upon them, and are still masters of the traffic for which they were constructed.

The statistics of the tolls, tonnage and lockages show a constantly increasing rather than a decreasing business. It is neither possible or desirable that the canals should engross all the carrying business within the State, and successfully prevent all competing rates and means of traffic. It is enough that they accomplish the original purpose of their founders—afford a cheap and feasible highway for the transportation of merchandise through and between different points within the State. In doing this they not only enrich the State but develop the wealth and resources of the entire West, and make it tributary to the wealth of our own State. The Western States, while they are subject to none of the burdens of our canals, receive benefits from them scarcely less direct or valuable than those which inure to our own State. But the growth and development of the West, as well as the increasing trade of this State, demands and will have other channels and facilities for transportation, and no one route or means can or will engross the entire trade of either. The Erie Canal with or without tolls cannot control the entire carrying trade of the West, or of the State along its line.

New routes will be opened, new facilities devised, and new necessities arise, which will produce changes in the carriage of goods, and by some of these trade may be lost to the canals, and by others may be gained. The world and its commerce is not yet stereotyped, and will not be for a long time to come, and reasons other than those growing out of the charges upon the canals will give direction to commerce. Not unfrequently the question of time as well as facilities for receipt and delivery decides the matter; for example, flour, once a large item in canal tonnage, is now inconsiderable, and probably no more flour would be carried upon the canals if no tolls were charged, while grain and some other articles would be carried by canal if the tolls were doubled. But in view of the rapidly developing resources of the country, and the opening of new routes and developing of new facilities for the carriage of property, by which the competition with the canals is yearly becoming more earnest, and, as it is claimed, more perilous to the business of the canals, it is a matter of necessity to pay the debt at the earliest possible day, so that the State can be the master of its own property, and able, as owner, freely to regulate the tolls in the interest of commerce, rather than, as a debtor, in the interest of its creditors. It would be impolitic, by any change in the rates of toll, to postpone the payment of the canal debt a day beyond the earliest at which it can be discharged, having proper reference to all the interests involved.

Aside from the statistics it is quite evident that the present rates of tolls have not been so onerous as to divert trade from the canals from two considerations; one is, that those interested in and familiar with the navigation of the canals are earnestly pleading for increased facilities for navigating the canals, and to relieve them from the pressure upon their present capacity and for an amendment of the Constitution, with the view to an enlargement, and all concede the necessity of an immediate removal of the wall benches and slope walls and a doubling of the locks, in order to increase the capacity, and the other is that the commercial men, through whose hands much of the property carried upon the canals passes, have not found it necessary, in order to prevent loss to their business, to reduce these charges, which are claimed and not denied to be exorbitant, and at least double of the amount necessary to secure a liberally remunerative compensation.

Commerce is not crippled nor trade diverted by State dues, so long as it can and does pay exorbitant profits to those engaged in it. The statistics are in harmony with the inferences to be drawn from the considerations named, to wit: that the business of the canals is not imperiled by the present rates of toll.

The tolls and tonnage of the canals from 1864 have been as follows:

	Tons.	Tolls.
1864	4,852,941	$3,983,982
1865	4,729,654	3,839,955
1866	5,775,220	4,436,639
1867	5,688,325	4,088,058
1868	6,442,225	4,246,563

The table annexed, marked A, prepared in the office of the Auditor, exhibits the comparative results of the years 1867 and 1868.

The following table will exhibit the total movement of anthracite coal, the rate of toll thereon, the movement of bituminous coal, the total shipment of anthracite from tide-water and the tolls paid to the State for each year, commencing with 1854:

Year.	Total movem't of anth'cite. Tons.	Rate of toll, anth'cite. Mills.	Total movem't of bit'minous. Tons.	Anthracite ship'd f'm tide wa'r. Tons.	Total toll rec'd on anthracite.
1854	275,662	⅛	......	101,860	......
1855	290,775	..	......	111,643	......
1856	363,343	..	......	150,950	......
1857	384,729	..	......	152,967	......
1858	335,176	..	......	144,739	43,750
1859	442,075	..	......	142,427	32,803
1860	490,495	1	......	154,928	46,297
1861	542,150	..	......	170,795	91,130
1862	437,326	..	......	171,522	112,155
1863	498,136	..	199,394	231,098	88,807
1864	485,582	..	234,521	266,095	115,871
1865	433,152	..	369,481	247,164	140,581
1866	690,612	..	287,531	367,188	125,247
1867	773,020	..	446,001	462,735	207,948
1868	1,057,388	..	509,474 / 554,311	598,348	227,169 / 290,453

The total amount of toll received on bituminous coal has been as follows; In 1862, $39,811; 1863, $44,732; 1864, $89,726; 1865, $87,809; 1866, $86,607; 1867, $97,801; 1868, $110,871.

The total movement of certain leading articles for the years 1867 and 1868 is exhibited by the following table:

	1867.	1868.
Flour, bbls	569,334	575,898
Wheat, bushels	13,630,300	14,425,567
Corn, bushels	14,468,649	18,437,107
Merchandise, tons	219,880	324,064

That we cannot compete in foreign markets with the cereals of other countries, may be attributed to the high price of labor, and consequent greater cost of production with us, and the large profits made by those who come between the producer and shipper, rather than to the comparatively inconsiderable charge for tolls upon the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to Troy.

These considerations and others that might be suggested appear to be conclusive against any very general and radical reduction of tolls, but they do not necessarily militate against the careful review of the toll-sheet, and the Committee are of the opinion that there may be a reduction of the tolls upon many articles without diminishing the revenue, and that, to some extent, it is possible that the revenues may be increased by attracting to the canals trade which might, but for such reduction, be diverted.

A reduction of the tolls upon coal has been strenuously urged upon this Board, and it is claimed that the present rate tends to encourage an oppressive monopoly by which the citizens of the State are compelled to pay exorbitant prices and enormous profits to the coal monopolists.

If it were within the province of this Board to watch over the trade and business of the State and prevent all unjust monopolies, it is not easy to see how the trifling duty charged upon coal in its transit upon the canal can tend in the direction claimed.

The toll upon a net ton of coal from tide-water to Lake Erie is but 69 cents, and to Rochester but 50 cents, and from Elmira to Rochester it is a little less than 28 cents. A reduction of these charges by one-fourth, or even by one-half would not so affect the price of coal at any point upon the canal as to interfere with or control the action of the coal dealers, and monopolies that exist now would not be disturbed by any action of this board on the subject of tolls, and the tables embodied in this report demonstrate that the interests of the State will not permit a reduction at the present time.

The Committee do recommend certain reductions and modification in the toll-sheet which appear by the sheet herewith presented. We recommend a reduction of the tolls to one mill upon certain articles going from tide-water which are carried by railroads at special rates, and other essential modifications and reductions are recommended which will simplify the toll-sheet, and, as it is believed, will meet the approval of the public, and not impair the revenue.

W. F. ALLEN,
O. BASCOM, } Committee.
W. H. BRISTOL,

[A]

Statement showing the total tons and value, the tolls paid, and the relative proportion of tons, value and tolls of each class of property transported on all the canals during the years 1867 and 1868.

Class of Property.	Quantity.—1867.— Tons.	Per cwt.	Tolls.—1867.— Am't.	Per cwt.
Boats and passengers, (a)	....	....	$202,876	4.96
Products of forest, (b)	1,744,252	30.67	1,019,627	24.91
Agriculture:				
Product of animals, (c)	16,714	0.29	8,798	0.22
Vegetable food, (d)	1,415,887	24.89	2,051,302	50.18
All other agricultural products, (e)	6,016	0.10	5,982	0.14
Manufactures, (1)	320,844	5.64	137,788	3.37
Merchandise, (2)	219,880	3.87	163,368	4.00
Other articles, (3)	1,964,832	34.54	496,317	12.10
Total	5,688,325	100.00	$4,088,058	100.09

Class of Property.	Quantity.—1868.— Tons.	Per cwt.	Tolls.—1868.— Am't.	Per cwt.
Boats and passengers, (a)	....	....	$189,297	4.46
Products of forest, (b)	1,958,309	30.39	1,075,437	25.33
Agriculture:				
Prod'ct of animals, (c)	18,076	0.28	7,277	0.17
Vegetable food, (d)	1,419,175	22.08	2,017,051	47.50
All other agricultural products, (e)	4,896	0.08	4,725	0.11
Manufactures, (1)	373,262	5.79	146,694	3.45
Merchandise, (2)	323,064	5.03	206,895	4.86
Other articles, (3)	2,344,443	36.40	599,687	14.12
Total	6,442,225	100.00	$4,246,563	100.00

a, b, c, d and *e* compose downward movements.

(1.) MANUFACTURES—Domestic spirits, oil meal and cake, leather, furniture, bar and pig lead, pig iron, bloom and bar iron, castings and ironware, domestic woolens, domestic cottons, domestic salt, foreign salt.

(2.) MERCHANDISE—Sugar, molasses, coffee, nails, spikes and horse shoes, iron and steel, flint enamel, crockery and glassware, all other merchandise railroad iron.

(3.) OTHER ARTICLES—

	Tons of movement. 1867.	1868.
Live cattle, hogs and sheep	96	26
Stone, lime and clay	244,830	237,280
Gypsum	42,460	56,947
Anthracite coal	773,120	1,057,388
Bituminous coal	509,474	554,301
Copper ore	2,380	425
Iron ore	191,439	210,375
Sundries	201,033	227,701

Sale of Valuable Engravings, Chromos, &c.

There was a large and fashionable attendance yesterday at the salesroom of Mr. KNOEDLER, successor to GOUPIL & Co., corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, the occasion being the auction sale, without reserve, of a valuable stock of engravings, photos and chromos, in consequence of Mr. KNOEDLER'S removal to his new store corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. The sale began at 11 o'clock A. M., Messrs. H. D. MINER & BARKER being the auctioneers. The prices brought were, as a rule, very fair, though, in some instances, the bidding was less than the excellence of the pieces warranted. Many of the engravings had heavy walnut and gilt frames. Among the more prominent of the sales made were the following: Gypsy Encampment, ebony and gilt frame, $33 25; Niagara, chromo, $33 25; Jews Before the Temple, $25; The Coliseum, photo, very large size, $25; Market Morning, $23 50; Christ Blessing Children, $18 50; Dante at Ravenna, $15; Heart of the Andes, colored engraving, $14; Alone in the World, photo, $14; Immortality, $14; Washington and His Generals, $13 50; The Prison Window, $10; Noon on the Sea Shore, and Evening in the Tropics, companion pieces, colored engravings, $10; Mother's Cares, photo, $10; From Shore to Shore, $9; Washington, $8; Bed-time, $8; Return of the Travelers, $8. There were many engravings sold also at prices varying from $1 50 to $7. The sale is to be continued to-day at 11 A. M. A number of oil-paintings is comprised in to-day's catalogue, many of them being copies after LANDSEER, PAUL POTTER, MURILLO and FAED, and original pictures by KOEKKOEK, SCHENCK, DORCY, RONDEL, GAULT, PLASS, BAPTISTE and WYDEVELT.

THOS. MCKENNA, of No. 120 West-street, fell through the hatchway of No. 150 Fulton-street, from the third to the first floor, when he sustained severe injuries.

Insect Powder.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—Prof. E. LYON while traveling in Asia, discovered a flower, which, when powdered, is sure death to every kind of Insect, from a Cockroach to a Fly. He protected his discovery by letters-patent, Government medals, &c., put his signature upon every flask of the article, and named it LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. He imparted his secret to no one but his successor.

Purchasers of Insect Powder—and it is used in almost every house—must see to it that they are not deceived by worthless imitations and counterfeits. *The signature of E. Lyon* is the purchaser's guarantee. Look sharp for it, and buy no Insect Powder that does not bear it. It may be had of Druggists and Family Stores, at 25 cents per flask.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhead Library,

No. 129 East 17th-st.

22,000 volumes, English, French and German.

Foreign and home periodicals punctually received.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & Co., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., Jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

J. C. RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL is superior to all others for purity. Each bottle encased in an elegant box.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Moet & Chandon's

DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL.)

Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Fresco, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store Shades lettered to order. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers. Wholesale and Retail, No. 447 Broadway. Furniture Store at No. 661 Broadway.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

Furniture Coverings.—New Spring styles, with specialties, wholesale or RETAIL, at the CURTAIN store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st. FURNITURE STORE, No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Easy Boots.—Boots and lasts made on a new principle: only cure for tender feet; recommended by anatomists, physicians and chiropodists. WATKINS, Nos. 114 Fulton-st. and 867 Broadway.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

If you want a Stylish Spring Overcoat or Spring suit for a little money, go to GEORGE W. WHITE & CO., Successors to White, Whitman & Co., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

Small Lot of

FINE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINE, In demijohns and bottles, out of an old estate and of the vintages of 1802 to 1840, sold in suitable quantities. PHILIP A. MADAN, No. 4 Broadway.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ACHENBACH—BERRY.—On Thursday, April 15, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. George H. Fisher, THOMAS G. ACHENBACH to ANNIE M. BERRY, all of Hackensack.

GAMBLE—AUBERY.—On Thursday, April 15, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. S. Drowne, WM. H. GAMBLE to FLORENCE, only daughter of Harvey F. Aubery, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

KENYON—KELSEY.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. S. T. Spear, CLARENCE KENYON to EMMA J., daughter of the late Walter Kelsey, all of Brooklyn.

RYDER—IRWIN.—On Thursday, April 15, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, MITCHELL RYDER to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late James Irwin, both of this City. No cards.

WILSON—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, April 15, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., HENRY H. WILSON to ANNIE E., daughter of J. Johnson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AYRES.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Friday, April 16, SARAH, wife of Hezron L. Ayres, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 19, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Canaan Depot on arrival of 12:15 train from New-York; return train at 5 o'clock.

BILLINGS.—On Wednesday, April 14, JAMES M. BILLINGS, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 175 Madison-av., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

BANCALARI.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, April 15, PETER BANCALARI, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, April 17.

DAY.—In Jersey City, on Friday, April 16, of scarlet fever, BENNINGTON RANDOLPH, youngest son of David M. and Anna M. Day, aged 4 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 251 York-st.

DE PEYSTER.—In Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, April 14, ALICE JUSTINA, wife of Augustus de Peyster, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Varick De Witt, of Albany, N. Y.

DUTCHER.—On Wednesday, April 14, FANNIE GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Dutcher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Atonement, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday at 12 o'clock M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

EMERSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 16, of apoplexy, CHARLES NOBLE EMERSON, of Pittsfield, Mass.

His remains will be taken from this City to his residence in Pittsfield, where his funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

☞ Boston and Berkshire County papers please copy.

FORNOTE.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, James W. Lawrance, ELIZABETH, relict of William Fornote, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) April 17, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—In Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 13, Mrs. FRANCES HOLLINGSWORTH, in the 67th year of her age.

Remains interred at Stapleton, Staten Island.

JACKSON.—On Friday, April 16, HANNAH JACKSON, daughter of the late Benj. Jackson, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 20 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Goshen, Orange County.

LUMMUS.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 15, SALLIE SMITH, eldest daughter of Franklin H. and Sarah A. Lummus, aged 11 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Funeral at the house, No. 75 Lee-av., on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

MOULTON.—On Thursday, April 15, 1869, HANNAH R., wife of James T. Moulton, Esq., of Morrisania, N. Y., in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Fordham-av., between 1st and 2d sts., Morrisania, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Oneida County, N. Y., papers please copy.

OSGOOD.—On Friday, April 16, of scarlet fever, MINNIE HAWLEY, only child of Clinton B. Osgood, aged 4 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, April 16, JOHN AYCRIGG, son of George N. and Susan J. Palmer, aged 12 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Aycrigg, Passaic, N. J.

REYNOLDS.—At Weehawken, on Friday, April 16, MAUDE TICE REYNOLDS, infant twin daughter of J. B. and Mary N. Reynolds, aged 4 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents at Weehawken, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

SHERWOOD.—At Westchester, on Friday, April 16, CHARLES H. SHERWOOD, aged 38 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Westchester, on Sunday afternoon, April 18, at 4 o'clock.

SIPPERLY.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. O. A. Jarvis, No. 119 West 13th-st., Mrs. ELIZABETH SIPPERLY, aged 79 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck.

TALLMAN.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, April 11, 1869, ADELIA, widow of the late Henry H. Tallman.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of Wm. M. Tallman, No. 16 Hanson-place, near Portland-av., Brooklyn.

TURNER.—On Thursday, April 15, JAMES M. TURNER, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of E. C. Frenk, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 20 Washington-place, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

THOMSON.—On Thursday, April 15, at Orange Valley, N. J., JOHN THOMSON, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother, Wm. A. Thomson, No. 122 West 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family vault in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday, April 15, Mr. DANIEL WHITNEY, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, No. 5 St. Luke's-place, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WHEELER.—On Friday morning, April 16, WILLIAM LINCOLN, youngest son of Wm. and Eliza Wheeler.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the W. G. Lodge American Protestant Association, and subordinate Lodges, Pyramid Lodge No. 490 F. and A. M., Union Chapter R. A. M., and Manhattan Commandery No. 31, Knights Templar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 323 East 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD OF THANKS.

To Dr. Samuel T. E. Beck, No. 40 Bond-st., New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: You will pardon the publicity of this mode of tendering you my sincere thanks is likely to entail, but as I know of no other manner of testifying my heartfelt gratitude for your skill and kindness, I hope you will consider this a sufficient excuse.

I was seized with a severe stroke of paralysis (my second one) on the 19th day of March, 1869, and in my great affliction fortunately secured your professional aid. Twenty-four hours after you had undertaken the charge of my case I was completely restored from my paralytic state, had the free and perfect use of my limbs, body and hands.

I thank God I am now as well as I ever was, and will always remember with the warmest feelings your disinterested friendship as a gentleman, and your skill and kindness as a physician.

Sincerely trusting you will regard this card only as the effusion of a grateful heart, I am always sincerely yours,

JULIUS E. LASHER,
No. 2 Houston-st., and
No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 8th day of April, 1869. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway.

ROBBERY OF $1,000,000.

The statement having been extensively published and advertised, that the St. John's Savings Bank, of Philadelphia, had been robbed of the above-named amount out of a

LILLIE BANK SAFE,

we deem it proper to state the facts.

THE BANK NEVER HAD A LILLIE SAFE! Indeed, never had any safe. What it did have was an EXPRESS MESSENGER BOX, not made by Lillie, inclosed in a brick and stone vault, the outside door of which was manufactured by Lillie as a FIRE-PROOF ONLY, and SOLD AS SUCH, to a Philadelphia iron worker, (who manufactured the inside doors,) for the sum of $225, which included the lock! So much for the responsibility of the Lillie Safe for the robbery.

LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 16 Park-place.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD and cures SCROFULA and all chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Recommended by the medical faculty and many thousands of our best citizens. For testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year. Prepared only by Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 61 Exchange-place, Baltimore, Md. For sale by JNO. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER GRAND ORIGINAL ROMANCE IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

Once more the People's Sunday Newspaper has triumphed over all competition in the Literary Arena, and carried off as a prize the ADVANCE SHEETS of one of the most powerful serial stories that has ever lent interest to the columns of an American journal. This extraordinary production, entitled

WOMAN'S LOVE;
OR,
LIKE AND UNLIKE,

is from the pen of the famous English novelist, J. F. SMITH, author of "Stanfield Hall," "Minigrey," "Milly Moyne," &c., and is in all respects the most brilliant and exciting work of fiction that the prolific imagination of that gifted writer has yet conceived.

For several years past the SUNDAY MERCURY has been in the habit of paying liberally for the proof sheets of stories by eminent foreign romancists, but the sum transmitted to MR. J. F. SMITH for the serial

TO BE COMMENCED TO-MORROW

in its columns was probably one of the largest ever [illegible] by any European author from this side of the Atlantic, for the privilege of publishing a new work here simultaneously with its appearance abroad.

It is now upward of two years since Mr. Smith favored the world with a new story, and it was generally supposed that he had retired upon his laurels and would write no more. But, after having recuperated his mental powers by a long rest, he suddenly bursts upon the reading world with the crowning effort of his genius, which may fairly challenge comparison, as regards sectional interest and vigor of style, with the best productions of Bulwer Lytton, Wilkie Collins, or Reade.

The tale opens in a London banking-house, where the reader is introduced to its principal, Sir Peter Penwick, his son and partner, Joseph Penwick, Harry Hartly, the nephew of a former partner in the concern, and Colonel Tinley, an officer and gentleman of the old school, commissioned by his friend, Sir William Kingslake, to obtain some valuable securities in the hands of the firm, which Sir William had applied for by letter without avail. Colonel Tinley, having heard some evil rumors in relation to the great banker, peremptorily demands the securities. His demand is met by a contemptuous refusal, and an altercation ensues, in which he charges the firm with an intention to defraud his friend. Finally, however, the documents are produced and the Colonel is satisfied and apologizes.

From this point commences the development of one of the most astounding conspiracies that was ever conceived by the human brain, involving a series of adventures which it is not too much to say, have never been paralleled in fictitious narrative. Yet the story is consistent in all its parts, and none of the incidents are incompatible with possibility.

The banking house of Sir Peter Penwick & Co., although supposed to be as good as the Bank of England, is in reality on the verge of ruin, and Sir Peter and his son Joseph, two unprincipled and black-hearted, but plausible knaves, are ready to commit any crime that can be safely perpetrated, in order to sustain the credit of the firm and their own character and standing in society.

Harry Hartly, the hero of the tale, is dispatched to the coast of Cornwall, to the residence of Sir William Kingslake, with the securities demanded by Tinley, but before reaching his destination falls into a terrible trap laid for him by the banker and his son. Through their instrumentality he is betrayed into the hands of a gang of Cornish smugglers and wreckers—a bloodthirsty and reckless crew—and is only saved from a violent death by the daring bravery of a beautiful girl, named Eltha Brachness, the daughter of one of them, who flies with him from the road-side inn kept by her father, and thus frustrates their villainous design. In their flight Hartly and Eltha meet with two of the worst members of the gang, and the girl, in his defense, shoots one of them through the arm. The coast guard then comes up, the would-be assassins make off, and Hartly and his fair companion proceed toward the beach with the officers in the midst of a terrific storm. A gallant ship is going to pieces on the rocks, and the brutal wreckers throng the shore ready to plunder the dead and murder such of the castaways as may struggle to the land—on the principle that dead men tell no tales. The harpies are driven off by the guard, and Hartly while standing on a rock, sees two men reach it on a raft, one of whom leaps ashore and then splits the skull of his comrade with an oar as he is about to follow, and pushes back the raft into the boiling waters. At this moment Hartly is knocked down by a blow from a sand-club in the hands of a miscreant who has crept upon him unawares, and is conveyed by the fellow and his accomplices to the hut of Pen of the Cliff, the widow of a wrecker who had been hanged for murder; a woman of evil reputation as a lighter of false beacons to lure vessels upon the rocks, and as a plunderer of the shipwrecked dead. While lying unconscious in the hut, Hartly is robbed of an envelope containing the securities, by a villainous agent of Sir Peter Penwick, who substitutes for the abstracted packet, a worthless *fac simile*. The counterfeit package Hartly subsequently delivers to Sir William Kingslake, without the slightest suspicion of its fraudulent character, and obtains from the equally unsuspicious baronet a receipt for the papers it is supposed to contain.

The object of Sir Peter Penwick and his son, the master spirits of the plot, is to get possession of the securities, negotiate them to prop the shaking credit of their bank, and escape all obloquy by fixing the crime of robbery and fraud on their agent, young Hartly. The conspiracy is a masterpiece of ingenuity, and promises to be a perfect success. New characters—among them the heroine of the story, the betrothed of Hartly—now appear upon the scene, and a grand struggle between right and wrong, atrocious cunning and straightforward honesty, commences, and is continued to the *denouement*.

To throw any further light upon the progress of the story, or to give an inkling of its issue, would be to deprive the reader of half the pleasure of the mental feast in store for him. The first installment will, it is believed, so whet the public appetite for the remainder that every succeeding portion will be devoured with increasing eagerness. The

WRECK PLUNDERERS

on the southwest coast of England, their manner of life, and their atrocious system of beguiling vessels to destruction on that iron-bound shore by means of

COUNTERFEIT BEACON LIGHTS,

are described with wonderful power. Nothing in the annals of Barnegat or Key West will compare with the barbarities committed in cold blood by these Thugs of the British seaboard, and it is evident from the vividness with which one of their

MURDEROUS RAIDS

is depicted in the story, that the author has familiarized himself with their character and habits by personal observation.

Perhaps the most striking figure in the foreground of this exciting story is that of Pen Tapscott, or

PEN OF THE CLIFF,

the female harpy of the Cornish Coast, whose element, like that of the petrel and the curlew, is the ocean storm, and whose prey is the drowned and half-drowned wretches that the vexed sea casts up, and the spoil of dismembered ships. The persevering and unrelenting fury with which this terrible woman, forsaking her rocky eyrie, hunts the supposed murderer of her son through the world, is absolutely sublime. Although wholly unlike Sir Walter Scott's "Norma of the Fitful Head," or his "Meg Merrilies," she is a creation not less striking and impressive, and will live as long in the memories of all who read of her exploits.

BLACK WHYNNE, THE SMUGGLER,

is another salient character. In fact, there is not a single figure in the word-painted moving panorama that does not stand out in strong relief, a distinct and life-like entity. As a prominent example take Morris Bockardt, the

JEW PEDDLER,

a perfect embodiment of all the worst characteristics of the most heartless and villainous of his tribe. Nor is it only in portraying the vicious phases of human nature that the author of "Woman's Love; or, Like and Unlike," displays his marvelous insight into the springs and sources of human action. The noblest and tenderest traits of humanity are developed in the highminded Hartly, the tender and confiding Rachel Elmore, (his betrothed,) and the brave and devoted Eltha Brachness. His sketches of marauders and ruffians are drawn with a hand as fearfully true to nature as that of Salvator Rosa, when he immortalized on canvas the brigands of Italy; while his limnings of the virtuous and pure of the gentler sex are as bewitching and full of soft and tender light as the landscapes of Claude Lorraine.

That portion of the narrative which describes the villainies of the great banking firm of Sir Peter Penwick & Co. is understood to be founded on facts. A celebrated financier, who occupied a prominent position among English capitalists some years ago, but who is now bankrupt alike in purse and character, is said to have been the model of Mr. Smith's Sir Peter; and it is also hinted that if all the scoundrelly acts of the original could be probed to the bottom, he would have no moral advantage over his double, as held up to scorn and ignominy in this incisive story.

The SUNDAY MERCURY, since the commencement of the present year, has made another onward stride in journalism. New features of interest have been added to its varied columns, and its field of intelligence has been greatly enlarged. It may now be justly said to include in its comprehensive plan all the best characteristics of the leading daily and weekly newspapers of the United States. Every issue contains an amount of original matter equal to that of an ordinary magazine, twice as much as any Metropolitan daily paper, and about four times as much as many of its weekly cotemporaries. To furnish this Sunday feast of news and current literature is no light task. It involves an outlay of capital and labor of which the public, who profit by the brains employed and cash expended, have no adequate idea. The reportorial staff of the SUNDAY MERCURY is larger than that of any other publication in this country, daily or weekly. Argus had not more eyes than are constantly on the look out for interesting intelligence for the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. Its literary department is more costly than that of any American journal of a purely literary character, and the commercial and shipping news, political news, court news, theatrical and show news, sporting news, and in fact all the intelligence that appears in the many departments into which the SUNDAY MERCURY'S fifty-six columns are subdivided, is as fresh, as full, as authentic and as perspicuous as it is possible for a well-organized system of collection and supervision to make it.

The elaborate descriptive and statistical articles on all manner of subjects of direct and immediate interest to the people at large, which appear from time to time in its columns, are universally admitted to be the most exhaustive and complete that have ever been published on either side of the Atlantic. Such truthful and graphic broadside pictures of all the phases of American social life, high and low, as have been given week after week in brilliant succession in the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, cannot be found in any book (or in all the books) purporting to depict the social peculiarities of the American people, to say nothing of any newspaper or periodical.

The telegraphic dispatches in the SUNDAY MERCURY are chiefly from special sources, and they have this advantage over all others printed on the same day, that they are received long after all the other newspapers have gone to press, and are consequently the *very latest*.

It is almost unnecessary to inform the public that such a rapid and extraordinary increase of circulation as never before marked the career of a Metropolitan newspaper has been the result of these efforts to interest, inform and amuse all classes of society.

The weekly sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY are much larger than the daily sales of any Metropolitan morning journal, and four times greater than those of all the other sheets commonly called Sunday newspapers printed in New-York. Attested Statistics from the records of the Internal Revenue Department verifying this statement have been repeatedly published, and the fact is so notorious everywhere that it is scarcely necessary to repeat it.

AN EXTRA EDITION
of ten thousand copies will be published
TO-MORROW,

in anticipation of an urgent and universal demand for the opening chapters of J. F. SMITH'S new serial story of

WOMAN'S LOVE;
OR,
LIKE AND UNLIKE,

which will be continued regularly from week to week until completed.

It will be advisable for all who wish to MAKE SURE of beginning at the beginning of the New Romance to take Time by the forelock to-morrow morning, as in all probability the entire issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY will be swept off by Sunday noon.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

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EXTRA SPECIAL N[illegible] SCHENCK begs leave to inform his patients and the public that in consequence of his increased practice and business at his principal office in Philadelphia, he will be obliged to give up visiting New-York, professionally, after the next regular visit, TUESDAY, April 20. Those who wish to consult him will please make note of this, as his rooms in New-York, No. 32 Bond-st., will be closed after April 20. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Office hours for this visit will be as usual, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AT A MEETING OF THE VESTRY of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, specially convened upon the occasion of the death of GEORGE F. NESBITT, Esq., Junior Warden and Treasurer of the Parish, the Rector having duly announced Mr. Nesbitt's decease, the following preamble and resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Vestry, and were ordered to be entered as a minute upon the records of the Vestry:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His wise providence to remove suddenly out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, George F. Nesbitt, one of the earliest members of this parish, and completely identified in its interests, in the midst of his days and in the very prime of his usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That this Vestry, while humbly and devoutly recognizing the hand of Him who "doeth all things well," desire to place on record their cordial affection for their departed fellow-member, their high estimate of his excellence as a citizen and a church officer, and their sorrowful sense of the loss which the Parish of the Incarnation has sustained by his departure from the scene of our earthly labors.

Resolved, That Mr. Nesbitt's administration of the financial affairs of this large and important Parish, for more than ten years, involving, as they have done, the devotion of a great deal of time and labor, has been characterized by eminent prudence, by singular promptness and strict fidelity, while his official duties have been performed with invariable courtesy.

In his attachment to his church, his quiet and devout participation in the sacred ordinances of the sanctuary, and his consistant practice of the precepts of the faith which he professed, his brother vestrymen recognize a godly example, which they trust to follow, and the memory of which they will fondly cherish.

Resolved, That we communicate to the sorrow-stricken family of our deceased associate, in no formal expression of customary tribute, but in the simple language of affection, our heartfelt sympathy in the sore bereavement they have sustained in the loss of so devoted a father and friend, fervently praying that the Father of Mercies and God of all consolation may, for His dear Son's sake, bind up their broken hearts and show His tenderest compassion to the widowed and the fatherless.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Extract from the minutes. By order of the Vestry. (Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, Clerk.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Only a moderate number of persons assembled at the Salesroom yesterday, and but little interest was manifested. The bidding was very slow and the utmost efforts of the auctioneers seemed useless. The parties were not interested and would not be, and the day generally was very unsatisfactory. The temporary excitement has again disappeared, and left the market, if possible, duller and flatter than ever. The great demand for City property is over for the season, and the demand for country property has hardly commenced. It is but natural that this lull should now exist. The only wonder is that it did not commence sometime before it did. What with the vast numbers of unimproved lots which have been forced upon the market, some valuable but many scarcely worth paying taxes on; the false excitement which existed, the extravagant prices at first really obtained, but latterly only seemingly so; the number of bogus sales, &c., &c, it is truly wonderful that the market has held on as well as it has. Now a change has occurred, and it was desirable for many reasons that such a change should happen. The spirit of speculation, with its attendant tricks and devices, was gaining too much headway in the salesroom. Old, experienced and well-informed property owners would not visit it, many not only refusing to buy, but also to sell, fearing to have any connection with the sales, no matter of what nature, until a more sober spirit should possess the frequenters of the room, and the sales once more be honest and legitimate. The probabilities are that this great falling off will be of decided benefit to all parties concerned. Property, in and out of town, will sell for all that it is worth; more than that it should not bring. Real estate owners must give up their fanciful ideas, and be content to receive good fair prices for the lots they offer for sale. The practice of putting up property with a limit, at as exhorbitant a rate as was in some instances realized when people were real-estate mad, refusing to sell when fair offers are made, preferring to bid in the lots and try them again at some future time, should be stopped. The old prices cannot reasonably be expected again very soon; people have cooled down; they seem to realize that more property has been purchased this season than will be improved for many years; that many of the up-town locations most extensively advertised are quite barren, not drained, streets not cut through, and no chance of immediate improvement; that many who have purchased largely cannot hold; that a great deal of property will consequently be offered in the market again, in many instances sacrificed, and they are content to wait, rather than buy now, when everything is so unsettled, unless they can purchase at moderate figures. The owners must sooner or later come to this belief, and the sooner the better, for every piece of property for which a fair price is offered, but which is bid in and not sold, serves to injure the general market. If the auctioneers will impress these facts upon the minds of persons bringing their property to sell, they will save themselves much unprofitable labor and deserve the thanks of the public.

Country property is just commencing to be offered. Several sales are announced for the coming week, some at the Exchange Salesroom, others on the premises to be sold. The latter is the more popular way of disposing of large tracts, which are to be cut up into building lots. The buyers being on the ground can judge better how desirable the lots are; and, after a free ride and a free lunch, standing in the open air, on a clear sunny day, a man is in better humor to buy, than when penned up in the gloomy, barren basement dignified by the name of "salesroom," with the cries of half a dozen auctioneers ringing in his ears, the cold shivers running over him, visions of cold and rheumatism and the snuffles dancing before him, and only a little streak of sunshine visible, coming in through the south-side windows, just enough to remind him how miserable he is or should be.

To-day very little will be done. Messrs. ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO. will, by order of GEO. W. MCLEAN, Esq., Street Commissioner, sell all the buildings and parts of buildings from the southerly side of Fulton-street to the northerly side of Morris-street, required for the extension of Church-street. The condition is that all the materials shall be removed from the site of the contemplated street within thirty days after the day of sale.

The sales for Monday are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell, by order of HENRIETTA MCLEAN, executrix of HENRIETTA VAN DE WEILE, deceased, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 215 West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, west of Seventh-avenue; the four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 240 West Forty-third-street, south side; ten lots situate on the south side of Sixth-street, Brooklyn, commencing 86 feet 8 inches west of Fifth-avenue, each 20x100 feet; these lots are near the Fourth-avenue Boulevard, which is 120 feet wide, and one also within four blocks of Prospect Park; the two first-class four-story brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 128 and 130 East Thirty-seventh-street, Murray Hill, commencing on the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue; the two lots of land, with the brick cottage and brick office thereon, Nos. 603 and 605 Hudson-street, opposite Abingdon-square; the lot of land, with the brick factory on the front and the three-story and basement brick house on the rear, No. 9 Jane-street, near Greenwich-avenue. They also have an executor's sale of the property known as the Newtown Hotel, at Newtown, L. I., about three and a half miles distant from Hunter's Point, (Thirty-fourth-street Ferry.) The hotel was formerly kept and owned by JACKSON HICKS, deceased. It is near the Fashion Course, Flushing Railroad Depot, and two and a half miles from the town of Flushing. They will also sell the lease of lot, together with the buildings on the rear thereof, No. 38 Trinity-place.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the lot of land on the northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second-street, with the three-story and basement frame house in front of lot, and a two-story and cellar frame house in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Forty-second-street; also several pieces of Brooklyn property.

On Tuesday, Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on the premises at Plainfield, N. J., about 200 plots and villa lots, situate on Fourth and Fifth streets, and on Clinton and Lexington avenues.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Boulevard, e. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 25.6x95.6	$10,000
Boulevard, s. e. corner of 131st-st., 99.11x150	25,000
Division-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 20.6x42	6,300
Hudson-st., w. s., 250.1½ ft. s. of Spring-st., 20x65	15,000
Madison-st., s. s., lot known by No. 438, 25x100	5,500
Washington-st., w. s., 105.3½ ft. n. of Murray-st., 25.9½x56.10	30,000
7th-st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9	11,250
11th-st., s. s., 443 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x94.6	18,000
22d-st., n. s., lot known by No. 241, 25x98.8	40,000
32d-st., s. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	18,000
33d-st., West, No. 152, 17.6x42	6,000
37th-st., n. s., 435.8 4-7 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.10x98.9	nom.
39th-st., n. s., 225.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.8¼x98.9	15,350
44th-st., s. s., 169.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.9x100.5	14,500
47th-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.4	27,000
48th-st., s. s., 141 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21x84.1¼	20,250
51st-st., W., No. 424, 17x¼ block	18,000
52d-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	22,000
55th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	13,800
55th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	32,000
59th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	500
60th-st., s. s., 115.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
61st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	2,960
61st-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	5,250
67th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	30,000
83d-st., s. s., 139.9½ ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.0¾x102.2	6,000
84th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x102	14,000
105th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	3,500
107th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 33x100.11	2,000
111th-st., s. s., 711.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10	4,900
119th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.10	14,000
121st-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	2,100
122d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x100	6,900
122d-st., n. s., 327 ft. w. of 7th-av., 27x100	nom.
126th-st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x½ block	9,100
132d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x90.11	14,000
142d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 48.6¾x99.11	3,900
184th-st., s. s., lots known by Nos. 272, 273 and 274, irregular	5,500
Avenue A, n. w. cor. of 8th-st., 80.6x113	69,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 118th-st., 25.2¼x100	4,000
1st-av., w. s., 75.7¼ ft. s. of 118th-st., 25.2¼x100, D.	4,000
1st-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 118th-st., 25.2¼x100	4,000
2d-av., w. s., 52.5¼ ft. s. of 30th-st., 17.6x65	15,500
2d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25x95	38,000
2d-av., s. w. corner of 76th-st., 27.2x100	6,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 64th-st., 100.5x200	190,000
5th-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of 119th-st., 100.10x123	25,000
6th-av., between 128th and 129th-sts., lots known by Nos. 599, 600 and 601, 75x73	15,000
10th-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	3,805
10th-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	3,805
10th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	3,805
10th-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	3,805
10th-av., s. w. corner of 61st-st., 20.5x80	4,320
11th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 75x100	10,060

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 308, 5 years, per year	3,000
Barrow-st., Nos. 91 and 93, Hudson-st., No. 463 } 5 years, per year	$2,400
Essex-st., No. 165, 5 years, per year	1,052
Fulton-st., No. 154, 2 years, per year	2,000
Greene-st., Nos. 119½ and 119¾, Prince-st., No. 109 } 5 yrs., per yr.	2,000
Houston-st., No. 476, E., 5 years, per year	480
Wooster-st., No. 234, 3 years, per year	800
38th-st., No. 54, W., 3 years, per year	3,600
45th-st., No. 240, E., 3 years, per year	540
8th-av., No. 295, 2 years, per year	2,200
8th-av., No. 297, 2 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23x80	$13,200
Baltic-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Classon-av., 69x131	3,900
Bridge-st., e. s., 180 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x100.8	11,000
Calyer and Orchard sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	5,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 44.7 ft. of Bond-st., 20.1x58.6x20x60.6	700
Carroll-st., s. s., 44.7 ft. of Bond-st., 20.1x58.6x20x60.6	3,100
Clinton-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 20x90	16,000
Degraw-st., ... 170 ft. ... of Smith-st., 20.10x100	8,200
[illegible]	[illegible]
Delmonico-pl., e. s., 57.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 54x30.3x25x226x—; Delmonico-pl. and Flushing av., s. e. cor., 61.2x30x6.7x—x57; Flushing-av., s. s., 61.2 ft. e. of Delmonico-pl., 105.8x92x57.6x33.3x30.1; Flushing-av. and Tompkins av., s. w. corner, 184.9x214.3x108	8,000
Same property by another grantor	7,338
Douglass-st., s. s., between Court and Smith sts., 25x100	7,800
Hamilton-st., w. s., n. of 161.5 ft. n. of Park-av., 100x100	6,000
Henry-st., w. s., 65.3 ft. n. of Union-st., 21.9x98	10,500
Hickory-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Grand-av., 78.6x75.6x11.4x100	910
Jay and Nassau-sts., n. w. corner, 25.4x78	12,250
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	2,900
Livingston-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	11,100
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 37.6 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 18.9x65	4,250
Madison-st., n. s., 404 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 116.5x19.1x118x19	7,000
McDougal-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	500
McDougal-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	500
Monroe-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	2,900
Morrell, corner of Meserole-st., 100x100, agnt	11,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 489.8 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 20x100	15,000
Raymond-st., e.s., 185.1 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 17.6x83.7	8,500
Ross-st., s. e. s., 80 ft. s. of Marcy-av., 20x100	9,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 95 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 20x100	13,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 115 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 20x100	13,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 135 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 20x100	13,000
Sandford-st., n. s., 157.10 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.6x100	250
Schemerhorn-st., n. s., 43.7 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x71.9	13,000
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Butler-st., 75x100	14,000
Steuben-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	750
St. Felix-st., w. s., 165 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x96.10	13,000
St. Felix-st., e. s., 207.3 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 19x70	10,000
Tallaman-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 16.8x48	4,300
Taylor-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 21x100, (deed description says n. e. s., which is apparently an error,)	14,000
Trotter-st., w. s., 131.8 ft. s. of Gates-av., 16.8x100	6,500
Trotter-st., w. s., 218 ft. s. of Green-av., 100x100	17,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x200	5,150
Warren-st., n. s., 223.9 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x149.8	20,500
Willow-place, e. s., 211.10 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 20x100	7,000
Woodhull-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	7,750
2d-st., e. s., 80.6 ft. s. of South 8th-st., 19.6x64.2	nom.
North 2d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,500
North 2d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	6,000
North 2d-st. and 7th-st., s. w. cor., 50x95x50x100	nom.
7th-st., s. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100	2,500
South 10th and 1st sts., n. w. corner, 360x50; 1st and South 11th sts., s. w. corner, 360x125 } Deed Sept., '49.	12,500
North 11th and 5th sts., easterly corner, 25x— to Bushwick Creek; 5th and North-12th sts., northerly corner, 150x—x—x150 } 9-10 share.	1,980
Same property, 1-00 share, deed August, 1868	220
17th-st., s. s., 104.8 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 19x100	5,000
18th-st., s. w. s., 242.1 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 17.4x100	Nom.
23d-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 25x100, b. & s.	Nom.
51st-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	400
Bay-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of John-st., 25x100	280
Bay-av., n. s., 77.6 ft. e. of Madison-st., 25x100	300
Bedford-av. and Hooper-st., s. w. corner, 80x16.6x20x40x100x156	15,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x80	1,400
Bushwick-av., w. s., 30.10 ft. s. of Montrose-av., 23x71.8	1,700
Cypress-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 50x100	900
De Kalb-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100	7,500
East New-York and Patent Line, Brooklyn, 1 acre	2,000
East New-York-av., s. s., 105.7 ft. w. of William's-av., 99.11x25x91.5x26	3,000
Flatbush-av., n. e. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Bergen-st., 20x93.2x11x45x45	3,250
Flushing-av., s. s., 125.1 ft. w. of Classon-av., 91.9x75x88.2x75	10,125
Franklin-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	8,000
Fulton-st., n. s., 107.4 ft. w. of Yates-av., 109.2x62x118.10x47.9	5,000
Graham-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Remsen-st., 25x100	6,000
Grand-av., e. s., 110 ft. s. of Dean-st., 30x100	5,500
Grand-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 75x100	3,375
Hudson-av., e. s., 83.6 ft. n. of Sands-st., 20.6x75	6,450
Hunterfly road, w. s., adjoining Powers & Williamson's, about 9 acres, (discrepancy in this deed)	16,000
Marcy-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	8,500
Miller-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x80	7,900
Tompkins-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x80	10,000
Wythe-av., s. s., 18.6 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 18.6x64	4,500
Yates-av., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 12x27.7x27.1x90	6,000
Yates-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Hart-st., 20x100	7,250
5th-av., e. s., 20.2 ft. s. of 17th-st., 15x70	4,700
Main Flatbush road, n. e. corner Monument, by W. Brown's land, large plot	65,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 71, 5 years, per year	$1,500
Gold and Tillary sts., s. w. corner, 64.7x50.9x35.3x14x34.8x50x100x150, 12 years, per year	4,300
Myrtle and Classon avs., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year	1,800
4th-st., No. 43, 10 years, } 5 years, per year	1,000
5 years, per year	1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boyd-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 100x100	$400
Boyd-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 25x100	400
Camden-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of 14th-av., 23x102	260
Cleveland, corner of Elmwood-st., 100x125	300
Cleveland-st., n. s. indefinite lot, 100x125	750
Clinton-av., e. s., indefinite lot, 50x156	10,000
Ferry-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Ferguson-st., 50x100	500
Garden-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 21x81	1,900
Washington-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of New-st., 43x60	17,000
Avenue L, corner of Hunter-st., 98x222, another lot, 171x200; Alpine-st., at corner, 64x91 }	1,000

East Orange.

Halstead-place, indefinite locality, 161 ft. front	$4,000
Madison-st., s. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x100	250

Orange.

Madison-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 25x100	$325
Main-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 28 ft. front	6,000
New-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 30x80	600

Milburn.

2 indefinitely located plots, 12 10-100 acres	$1,800

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., lot No. 56, Mann's map	$12,400
North 5th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100	2,500
South 6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 21.10x95	6,600

Hudson City.

Cottage-st., s. s., 183.5 ft. w. of Bergen and Hudson roads, 32x121	$3,400
Carlton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 35 and 36, block E, adjoining reservoir, 50x100	2,000
Carlton-av., s. s., lot No. 30, block E. adjoining reservoir, 25x100	650
Monmouth-st., s. s., lot Nos. 5 and 6, Foster & Clinton's map, 50x100	1,700
Palisade-av., lot No. 49, Van Vorst Heights Co., 25x100	1,800

Bergen.

Stuyvesant-av. and Weldon-st., s. e. cor., 50x83	$800

Union.

Bergenwood av., adjoining Van Vorst's, 2 54-100 acres, (½ share)	$4,750
Bergenwood-av., adjoining Van Vorst's, 2 54-100 acres, (¼ share)	2,375
Bergenwood-av., adjoining Van Vorst's, 2 54-100 acres, (¼ share)	2,375

Bayonne.

Plot adjoining Thomas A. Cripps', 5 acres	$17,808

Harrison.

4th-st., corner of Somerset-st., 25x105	$200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

2d-av., e. s., indefinite lot, no dimensions	$500
2d-av., e. s., indefinite lot, no dimensions	450
Flushing-av. and Rappalyea-st., Higbee's prop.	1,050
Lots Nos. 61, 62, 63, and 64 Rapelyea-st., e. s. Hallett's	4,000

Cedar Swamp.

Glen Cove to Cold Spring Harbor road, n. s., adjoining Bogert's, 11 acres	$3,600

Flushing.

Amity-st., n. s., adjoining Bloodgood's, Griffin's property, 50x186; Amity-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Parsons-av., 100x186 }	6,500

Hallet's Cove.

Flushing-av., n. s., adjoining Jarvis, 22x100	1,450

Hempstead.

Main-st., e. s., adjoining Whaley's, 6x31	40

Maspeth.

Maspeth-av., n. s., lot No. 19, block "P," 25x100, houses	$1,475

Newtown.

Skillman-av., s. e. s., 50 ft. s. of 1st-av., 50x100	$350
Williamsburg and Newtown road and Springfield-av., s. w. corner, 75x198	1,875

Springfield.

Springfield road, s. w. s., adjoining Higbie's, 45 acres	$9,000

Strattonport.

Amelia-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Flammers-av., 50x100	$1,900
College-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of High-st., 50x112	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$13,750.—MORTGAGE $7,000.—Best built, handsomest and largest small house near Madison-av.; three-story, high-stoop, 15x50x100; lot worth half the money; high, sunny location; all new plumbing, by Lalor; painted, frescoed; built six years by owner; open all day; 5th-av. omnibuses, 3d or 6th av. cars; No. 71st East 53d-st. and two adjoining, or will rent for $1,860.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone dwelling on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., handsomely frescoed throughout, first-class in every particular; 14.9x55x98.9. Furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $20,500. Nearly all the money can remain on mortgage. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW FIRST-class house No. 21 West 47th-st., now being finished. Inquire of KAVANAGH, GRADY & FOX, northeast corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HOUSE

FOR SALE

in 57th-st., Nos. 329 and 331, near Broadway and the entrance to Central Park; two first-class full-sized high-stoop (portico-door piers) dwellings, hard-wood finish; ready for occupation at a week's notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot No. 30 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 20x100.5. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE FIRST-CLASS five-story brown-stone houses, in Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, and without exception the best location in Brooklyn; this park is 30 acres, and is beautifully laid out by the Prospect Park Commissioners, and in the centre of the city. Take Myrtle-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; and one in Clermont-av., near Greene-av.

T. B. JACKSON, Builder and Owner.

FOR SALE.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 125 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark; house full size, three-story and basement, with extension and L; all modern improvements; can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Also, No. 81 Court-st., to rent for business or dwelling. Inquire of C. A. SILVER, No. 152 Joralemon-st., or A. O. READ, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are spacious stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally.

This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York; seven trains each way daily, 1½ miles from Boundbrook Depot, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples, and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit; house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first-class; on the turnpike road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River.—For sale a country seat, on high ground, at Hyde Park, fronting 1,500 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding very superb views of the river and inland; the mansion is located in a fine grove of lofty forest trees; it is about 40 feet square with an addition 20x80 feet, containing in all about 15 large rooms, 2 water-closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, 2 furnaces, bells, speaking-tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all in perfect repair; barns, stables, gardener's house, gate house, greenhouse, &c., all in good order; 45 acres of ground, all under the highest state of cultivation; price $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, five minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, 35 minutes from Hunter's Point ferries, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, twelve-foot piazza, 22 rooms; large lawn, garden, grapery, ice-house, stables, bathing-house; abundant fruit and ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the shore, furnished. Apply to MRS. A. H. MICKLE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A house and lot in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot and of the steamboat landing; house large and convenient; twelve rooms; gas and gas fixtures throughout; lot 275 feet front; good garden; several churches and schools within convenient walking distance; for a commuter the property is very desirable. Price $13,000. Apply to STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x85 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESter County, within easy distance of the City, a finely situated country seat, with 4½ acres of land, very convenient to depot; house of stone, well furred off, and built in the most substantial manner throughout, with the modern conveniences; finished with hard wood; has fifteen rooms, ample pantries, closets, &c. The land has unusual variety of surface; is well wooded, and admirably adapted for a landscape garden; location high and healthy. Price $35,000. Apply to JOSIAH DOW, No. 168 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

A BARGAIN, AND NO MISTAKE—About 45 acres of land, with large new house, beautifully situated in Westchester County, near the Sound, only one hour from the City, ½ mile from the depot, and near steamboat landing; the land lies high, with commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; good fruit and shade, fine garden, and every way desirable. Price only $15,000. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE, NEARLY new, built with excellent taste, in the centre of Milford, Conn., with six acres of highly cultivated and ornamented land; church, school, Post Office and railroad accommodations within three minutes' walk; price $16,000; possession given May 15. Apply to H. O. PINNEO, Milford, Conn.; WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; JAS. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ABOUT NINETY ACRES OF land lying on the North River, about a mile below the village of Saugerties, Ulster County. On it there are a large house, garden, ice-house, filled, and other outhouses; there is much fruit, and a propagating-house; would make an excellent Summer boarding-house; price $13,000; if not sold by the 1st of May the house will be rented. Apply to WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, on the premises.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE and outbuildings, remodeled and put in complete order; large barn, carriage-house and stables, hennery, &c.; about seven acres of excellent land; fine fruit and shade; house contains nine rooms, handsomely papered and painted; water in kitchen; situate in Westchester County, one hour from City. Only $6,500; very cheap. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country seats, farms, &c., located at Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and Woodhaven, L. I., Bergen Point, N. J., North Haven and Tribes Hill, N. Y.; prices from $2,200 to $40,000. Also, country property to rent. Apply to WM. & E. H. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway. Country property sold, rented, and exchanged.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASing real estate in Madison and vicinity, on line of Morris and Essex Railroad, will find it to their advantage to address MILLER & BUNTING, Real Estate Agents, Madison, N. J., who have for sale desirable farm property, choice country seats, and eligible building sites.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT RESIdence for sale in one of our most flourishing river towns, built in the best manner, and occupied by a physician, with a practice of at least $10,000 a year; owing to bad health wishes to retire, and will sell his residence at what the improvements are worth; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations in Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; lot 36x176½ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York Harbor and Bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—FOR SALE near Irvington, forty minutes from New-York, one of the finest estates on the Hudson River, embracing about forty acres, with river front; fine improvements. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 168 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $30,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x30, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $15,500. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE house in Walnut-st., East Orange, N. J., containing eight rooms; lot 44x180. Inquire on the premises of JAMES E. REYNOLDS, or of THOS. O. AYRES, Main-st., Orange.

AT ELIZABETH.—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, A COTTAGE WITH two or five acres. Address WM. E. WHITE, Nyack, or C. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 86 William-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF seven acres, two miles from Plainfield, one mile from Newmarket; terms to suit. Address A. CHOSSON, Plainfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

WILCOX HOUSE,

LUZERNE, WARREN COUNTY, N. Y.

The subscriber gives notice to his former patrons, that his house will be open in June, for the reception of a very few desirable families for the Summer. Luzerne especially commends itself to Summer boarders for the purity of the atmosphere, the freedom from mosquitoes, its fine views, beautiful and pleasant drives and walks, its romantic scenery, and its proverbial fine fishing, both in Luzerne Lake and in the Sacondaga and Hudson Rivers. He begs leave to refer to Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, Commodore Price, Hon. N. B. La Bau, General J. A. Dix, Mr. H. B. Renwick, Rev. Sylvanus Read, Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, Mr. Wm. B. Mott, and other distinguished people, who in times past have made Luzerne their Summer resort. Access to the place is had by the Adirondack Railroad, one hour from Saratoga. A few rooms, also three parlors, to let within the house. Also, the following

FURNISHED COTTAGES:

The Dutcher Cottage, comprising parlor and two bedrooms; price for the season, $150. The Beach Cottage, four rooms, $250. An eligible cottage, nine rooms, $350, with servants, if desired. Colonel Butler's Hazlewood Cottage, thirteen rooms, on the shore of the lake, including ice, boat, boat-house, lawn, trees, and five acres of ground, which afford exquisite views of mountain and water scenery, $500, with servants, if desired. Prices for board, $14; for all who lodge in the cottages, $10 per week. Address for three days, from 9 to 12 M., at the Westmoreland Hotel, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., or by letter to J. P. WILCOX, Luzerne.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.

For sale, a country seat and farm of over 100 acres, about one hour by express railway from New-York. Location, east bank of the Hudson, on high ground, with views both up and down, very extensive, and inland east and west; one of the most desirable places to be found anywhere; dwelling large, green-houses and grape-houses of best sort; grounds extensively fruited with American and European varieties of best quality; coach-houses and stable accommodations, barns and other outbuildings on a large scale, and modern farm, in high state of cultivation; horses, horned cattle, pigs and poultry in abundance; also tools and utensils in full equipment; house furnished. To be sold as an entirety, real and personal, for $50,000, on very easy terms. Possession at five days' notice. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 15 miles from New-York, 35 acres of the choicest land on the Sound, over ½ mile water front, very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres; 1 mile from landing; 3 from depot; communication with City frequent, by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Dobbs' Ferry, commanding fine views of the Hudson, for sale or to let; two acres in garden and lawn; splendid shade and fruit trees; house, fourteen rooms; stable for four horses. Apply at No. 164 Duane-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BROWN-STONE

ENGLISH BASEMENT

house, handsomely furnished, with every convenience, to let to a small private family for 12 months; rent, $400 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 237 West 14th-st.

TO LET ON THE BOULEVARD—Washington Heights; a beautiful new Gothic house, completely and newly furnished for the owner's use, with fine garden.

ALSO TO LET AT NEWBURG, on the Hudson, furnished, the country seat "Danskammer;" house of stone, very large and substantial, with large lawns, garden, stable, coachman's house, &c.; one of the finest places on the river. Apply to the owner, D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE country seat, containing seven acres well laid out; large variety of fruit and shade trees; large house, barns, &c., in first-rate order, one mile from the Central Depot; rent $1,600 per year. French roof dwelling, three minutes from Central Depot; twelve rooms, gas, furnace in cellar; $750 per year. House containing eight rooms, large garden, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, $550 per year. B. OGDEN & SON, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, a nice furnished house, stable, and 1½ acres ground; 30 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; hourly trains; house has all improvements, furnace, elevated range, bath, verandas, bay windows, wide hall through centre, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. MEAD, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 3, second floor.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON the Raritan River, with 10 acres of lawn and garden, green-house, ice-house and carriage-house, one and a half hours' from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; will be let furnished for the Summer, or for one year; price reasonable; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds to be seen by applying to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY desirable residences, furnished and unfurnished, delightfully located, within easy access of the City, Staten Island, on and near the water and in the interior, Spuyten Duyvil, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Mount Vernon, Portchester, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Orange, Montclair, Passaic, Shrewsbury, N. J.; College Point and Newtown, L. I., &c., &c. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house on 34th-st., fully furnished; rent $175 per month; also, three story high basement on 36th-st., $1,600, and three story high basement, 36th-st., $1,500; several others; also some fine country seats to let at Newtown, Long Island, at low rates. For particulars apply to J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 375 9th-av.

AT TREMONT, HARLEM RAILROAD, 8½ miles from City, to let, two cottage houses in good order, eight rooms, gas, fine cellar; water in kitchen, Washington-av., five minutes from depot; flagged walk all the way; neighborhood first-class; rent $55 per month each. Inquire of HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., near depot.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW three stories and basement brick houses adjoining; Philadelphia fronts; all improved; on 14th-st., handy to the cars; will be let to good tenants at the low rent of $850. Apply to E. H. WINCHESTER, Real Estate Office, 3d-av. and 11th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, from May 1, three-story and basement residence in first-class location, central, and five minutes' from Centre-st. Station; a desirable property; rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to E. N. MILLER, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET—MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, FOUR-story, high-stoop, a few doors west of 8th-av.; No. 49 Jane-st., near Abingdon-square; house 27½x68 feet, and contains 26 rooms, newly painted and papered, and thoroughly cleaned. Apply on premises.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, modern brick house No. 160 Congress st., near Clinton. A mirror, &c., left in house; rent moderate. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, TEN minutes' walk from the depot, a cottage completely furnished, with laundry, carriage-house, stable and grapery attached; fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to J. R. WILLIS, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, AT Pelham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a furnished house, with stable, garden, &c., within easy distance of boats and cars; location very healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 3D-AV., BEtween 89th and 90th sts., and 2d-av., between 116th and 117th sts., floors of four and six rooms; Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent, $12 to $30. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 36th-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or longer time, a pleasantly-situated cottage-house, convenient to depot; handsomely furnished; piano, &c. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining depot.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ENTIRE second floor, one room on third and front basement, in private house No. 228 West 11th-st., to a small first-class family; moderate rent. Call between 11 and 6.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop English-basement house, in fine order, painted walls throughout, on Murray Hill, near Park-av., to a private family, at $2,500. Apply to owner, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 16.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON LONG ISLAND—2½ miles from the Williamsburg Ferry, new house, and four acres of land; rent, $400. Apply to EDWARD GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO rent low; near depot; beautiful location; one hour from City. Apply to H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY AND attic house No. 131 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.; house in good order and rent low. Inquire of Mr. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO LET—IN WEST 34TH-ST., A FIRST-class three-story high-stoop house, in perfect order; rent $1,800. Apply at 1,168 Broadway, below 28th-st. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH.

TO LET, AT NEW-HAMBURG, FOR the Summer, a large house, with garden, stables, ice-house, &c. Apply to WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., No. 34 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—AT FIRST LANDING ON STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk, in a good location, a new house, just finished; has gas and water. Inquire of S. W. COE, at Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

NO. 361 WEST 15TH-ST.—TO LET, four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises from 2 to 4 P. M., or of A. T. BROWN, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY house, with all conveniences; painted and frescoed; No. 446 West 24th-st. Inquire at No. 110 West 47th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front house to let; rent only $1,500 per year. Apply at No. 224 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST., 12 FEET from Nassau. Upper lofts suitable for printing, jewelry manufacturing, &c., &c.; also offices on the lower floors; rents very moderate. Apply to WILLETT BRONSON, No. 128 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts.,

SINGLY OR IN SUITES.

These offices being well lighted and desirably located, offer great advantages for business purposes.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 58, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 38, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,

Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 6 BROAD-ST.,

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel, in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 122 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.

Address WILLIAM BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 64 WATER-ST.
Store No. 1,348 Broadway, corner 36th-st.
Store, &c., No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.
Store, &c., No. 222 3d-av., corner 20th-st.
Store, &c., No. 28 Cedar-st.
Hotel, "Powers," Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row.
House and stable No. 25 Bond-st.
House No. 213 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.
House No. 32 Bond-st.
House No. 14 St. Mark's-place.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
House Nos. 147 and 151 East 27th-st.
House No. 10 Fourth-st., near Broadway.
House No. 13 Oak-st.
House No. 21 Clinton-place.
Second floor No. 49 John-st.
Second floor No. 910 Broadway.
Second floor corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WHARF AT BROOKLYN—THE bulkhead and slip bounded by the East River, Jay and Pearl sts., a short distance east of Catharine-st. Ferry; is about 200 feet square; well situated for a coal and wood yard, or for the storage of iron or other heavy articles. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

NO. 114 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADway, to let.—Its very central location and nearness to Broadway make it very desirable for business use. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY HEATH, No. 4 Bond-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF THREE offices, 23x68 feet, suitable for an insurance company or agency; located on Broadway, between Pine-st. and Maiden-lane. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEParately or together, the new six-story buildings, Nos. 206 to 212 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale, cheap. BENNETT & CO.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, in the new five-story building Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.; will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

TO LET—STORES IN NEW HOUSES ON 3d-av., between 89th and 90th sts., and 2d-av., between 116th and 117th sts. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 36th-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, well-ventilated offices, large and small, single or en suite. Apply on the premises at No. 164 Duane-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE floors, 50x60 feet, in 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS, NOS. 84 AND 85 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1, A large room on first floor of No. 661 Broadway. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts, Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the country, for four months from June 1; must have ample accommodation, with carriage-house and stabling for four horses, be in a healthy location and easy of access to the City. Reply, stating location, size of house and terms, to Box No. 1,238 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-stone or brick house, in good location, at fair rent; not above 54th-st., and between 4th and 8th avs. Address J. M. R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A bulkhead or part of a pier, covered, on the North River, between the Battery and Chambers-st. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., on the premises, GREAT SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, at Cranford, N.J., beautifully located immediately opposite the station, in the midst of improvements, and two minutes' walk from churches, schools and stores.

There will also be sold a desirable dwelling, 40x28, with wing, 11 rooms, barn and carriage-house; grounds comprise two acres.

Cranford is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-nine minutes from the New-York side of the river, is rapidly growing, and destined to be a large town. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, by its frequency of trains, its luxurious cars, its elegant and costly stations and efficient management, stands preeminent among the roads that converge at the City of New-York. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. A bountiful collation will be served before the sale.

For illuminated maps, railroad passes and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, NO. 26 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF LEASEHOLD PREMISES No. 38 TRINITY-PLACE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Administrators of the estate of Alexander Ogilvie, deceased:

The lease of the lot, together with the brick buildings on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Trinity-place, between Rector and Thames streets, and known as No. 38. The lease is for 21 years from May 1, 1864, at $400 per annum, taxes and assessments; 30 days given after expiration of lease in which to remove buildings. The front part of the lot is taken for the Church-street opening, the buildings standing on which having been taken for said opening now belong to the City, the award being $9,000, which is payable 1st July, 1869, to belong to the purchaser, who is to pay the assessment for opening said street, amounting to $2,340, leaving a net award $6,660.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

6TH-ST., BROOKLYN.—The ten lots of land situate on the south side of 6th-st., 86 feet 8 inches west of 5th-av., and near the 4th-av. Boulevard, and only four blocks from Prospect Park; lots each 20 by 100 feet. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 128 AND 130 EAST 37TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 37TH-ST.—The two first-class four-story high-stoop French-roof brown-stone-front houses and lots situate on the south side of East 37th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of Lexington-av., Nos. 128 and 130. The houses are about 19x32 feet, new; have hard-wood doors, stairs and inside blinds, plate-glass windows, marble halls, furnace in cellar, dumb waiter to fourth floor, and contain all the modern improvements. The houses were finished in first-class style by days' work; lots about 19x34 feet.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON CO-LUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN—The handsome first-class three-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 74 Columbia-st., west side, near Cranberry-st. House 28.9x70 feet, in good order, and contains all conveniences. Lot 28.9x150 feet, through to Furman-st., on which there is a storehouse 28.9x50 feet, well rented. Possession of the whole May 1, 1869.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., OF NEW-York, and HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO., of New-Jersey, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 20,

On the premises at 1 o'clock P. M.:

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—About 200 plots and villa lots of beautiful land in the finest part of Plainfield, situate on 4th and 5th sts., and on Clinton and Lexington avs. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND PARK, AND ON 1ST, 4TH AND 11TH AVS., 46TH, 54TH AND 58TH STS, by order of the heirs of Robert Laton, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
81ST-ST.—4 lots, south side, between 11th and 12th avs.
81ST-ST.—4 lots, north side, between 11th and 12th avs.
12TH-AV.—4 lots, southeast corner of 81st-st.
12TH-AV.—4 lots, southeast corner of 84th-st.
84TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, west of 11th-av.
86TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.
87TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.
12TH-AV.—8 lots, east side, between 88th and 89th sts.
1ST-AV.—3 lots, east side, between 74th and 75th sts.
4TH-AV.—1 lot, east side, between 87th and 88th sts.
4TH-AV.—5 lots, southeast corner of 54th-st.
4TH-AV.—2 lots, northeast corner of 44th-st.
11TH-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 46th and 47th sts.
46TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, between 9th and 10th avs.
58TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, between 2d and 3d avs.
Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A DESIRA-BLE RESIDENCE AND ABOUT ELEVEN ACRES OF LAND, AT GARRISON'S, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, OPPOSITE WEST POINT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Richard Cromwell, deceased, about 11½ acres of land, with the convenient modern house thereon, situated at Garrison's, on the Hudson River, to be sold in plots, as follows:

Plot No. 1, containing about 1 72-100 acres, with the improvements thereon, viz.: A large and convenient house, supplied with hot and cold water, and also a coach-house, wood-house and stable. The grounds are tastefully laid out in lawn and ornamental trees, fish-pond, &c.

Plot No. 2, containing 4 5-100 acres; this plot is a choice building site, and has a magnificent view of the river and West Point.

Plot No. 3 contains about 3 9-10 acres, and is elegantly located for a building site. This plot adjoins the lands of Henry W. Belcher, Esq.

Plot No. 4 contains about 2 acres, and also adjoins the land of Henry W. Belcher, Esq.

The above described property is only about 5 minutes' walk from the depot, and for beauty of scenery and healthfulness of location cannot be surpassed. It is easy of access by Hudson River Railroad, being about 1½ hours' ride from New-York, and being opposite West Point, is very desirable for gentlemen's country seats.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUA-BLE COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AT YONKERS, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, estate of William Bolmer, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Getty House, Yonkers, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John P. Jenkins, Referee:

130 acres of land at Yonkers, Westchester County, 2½ miles north of the depot, lying on both sides of the New-York and Albany Post road, and extending to the Hudson River, known as the property of the late Wm. Bolmer. This is almost the last piece of unimproved property of the kind on the Hudson River, between New-York and Tarrytown; it is most beautifully located, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River for nearly 50 miles, and has a number of elegant building sites. On the premises are a large and substantial dwelling-house, barns, stables and other outbuildings. It will be sold in plots.

Terms of sale very liberal.

EDWARD WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st., or will be sent by mail if desired.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON HUNTINGTON, L. I., FORMERLY THE "RHINELANDER ESTATE."

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country seat of Dr. George H. White, formerly the "Rhinelander Estate," situate on Huntington Harbor, one and a half miles north of the village, and contains about 24 acres. The situation is high, and commands most beautiful inland and water views. The house is about 40x44, three stories high, frame, filled in with brick, well and substantially built; contains 13 rooms, modern improvements, such as gas, water-closets, baths, stationary tubs, furnace, &c.; the ceilings are from 13 to 9 feet. There is a fine lawn sloping gently from the house on all sides, and is well shaded with oak and chestnut trees. There are also on the place two natural lakes filled by springs; fine orchards of choice fruits. The outbuildings are all of the best description, the barn being 40x60 feet. This property, from its magnificent position, the elegance of the house, and the general fine character of the improvements, ranks deservedly as one of the most desirable residences on Long Island. Huntington Harbor is reached either by railroad or steamboat, and this property is but a few minutes' drive from the landing or railroad depot. A survey map may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where more full particulars may be had.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 24TH AND 43D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henrietta McLean, executrix of Henrietta Van De Wiele, deceased:

WEST 24TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 215 West 24th-st., north side, 207 feet 1 inch west of 7th-av. The house is 21 feet 5½ inches by about 50 feet, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet 5½ inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

WEST 43D-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 240 West 43d-st., south side, 383 feet 4 inches west of 7th-av. The house is 16 feet 8 inches by about 45 feet, and contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order. Lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 4 inches. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOTS ON HUDSON AND JANE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

HUDSON-ST.—The 2 lots of land, with the brick cottage and the brick office thereon, situate on the west side of Hudson-st., 50 feet 3 inches south of Troy-st., Nos. 603 and 605, opposite Abingdon-square. The lots together are 34 feet 7 inches front by about 74 feet 2 inches in depth.

JANE-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick factory on the front, and the three-story and basement brick house on the rear thereof, situate on the south side of Jane-st., near Greenwich-av., No. 9. Lot 25 by 87 feet 6 inches.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE "KINGSFORD Place," on Staten Island, advertised to be sold at auction by us on Tuesday, 20th inst., is hereby withdrawn, the property having been sold at private sale this day. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., APRIL 16, 1869. No. 5½ Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WESTHEIMER and ISAAC LAUTERBACH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap17-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE VON SEYBOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap17-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap3-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY THORNTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Anthony Thornton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. ap3-1aw3wSa*

NO. 2,286.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph E. Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. ap3-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. ap10-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Elias Levi, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, 1869. WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, Assignee, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. ap10-1aw3w8*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. T. STOCKMARR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER V. YERANCE and GARRETT YERANCE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter V. Yerance and Garrett Yerance, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1869. ap17-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER L. WHITE, bankrupt.—No. 2,267.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Christopher L. White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. —Dated New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1869. ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENSTOCK and WILLIAM FELSNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Rosenstock and William Felsner, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1869. ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERRMAN SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herrman Schlesinger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869. ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Barnum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869. ap3-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,980.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS M. GREENE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To the creditors of Elias M. Greene: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias M. Greene, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and within said district, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEORGE F. BETTS, ap3-1aw3wSa* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. TOWNSEND and SAMUEL BAKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James N. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Samuel Baker, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of the petition herein, in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. WARNER, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c. ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENNO DIAMART, HENRY WERNER, SALO DIAMART and LOUIS ETTINGER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benno Diamart, Henry Werner, Salo Diamart and Louis Ettinger all of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, 1869. JOHN TODD, Assignee, ap17-1aw3wSa* No. 202 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. MARCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph A. March, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York. ap17-1aw3wSa*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards. No. 108 LEONARD-ST., April 13, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as amended by acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, that on the 23d day of April, 1869, the Annual List for this District will be open for inspection of any and all persons who may apply for that purpose, at the office of the Assessor, No. 108 Leonard-st., and that for five days thereafter the Assessor of said District will be in attendance, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., of the same days, to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned in the Annual List. Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the Annual List containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the District.

All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground of principle of error complained of. PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1868. JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor. o31-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869. WM. MACKAY, Executor. ja16-1aw6mSa*

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—LYDIA B. VAN ZANDT, plaintiff, against ——— GIBBS, and WILLIAM C. GIBBS, her husband, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1869. ROWLAND M. HALL and DAVID P. HALL, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York. [U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cts., canceled.] ap17-1aw6wSa*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. F. E. LAWRENCE, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1.—No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5.—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6.—No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8.—No. 183 Spring, 7½ P. M.
11.—No. 44 Avenue C, German, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13.—No. 70 Columbia, German, 10½ A. M.
13.—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia, 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.
14.—No. 116 Elizabeth, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17.—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GEORGE I. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

CARTOONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE—Enlarged, improved, completed; SIX magnificent new paintings just added; now the most beautiful and attractive exhibition of the kind in the country; TWO grand and final entertainments will be given before leaving for the Western cities at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE American Church Union.—Fourth sermon of the course will be preached on the third SUNDAY after Easter, April 18. *The Work that Lies at Our Hand as Churchmen*, by Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, at the Chapel of Holy Saviour, East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the objects to be carried on.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR Missions.—Rev. E. BOTWOOD, late a Missionary in Labrador, will preach in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on behalf of the endowment fund of a college in St. Johns for the training of Missionaries for Newfoundland and Labrador. Interesting incidents in missionary life will be given.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Murray Hill.—SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Strangers will be provided with seats by the sexton. Pews can be procured on application to the sexton or the Pew Committee.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Rev. Dr. HASTINGS and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. T. C. TEASDALE, D. D., formerly of Washington City, will preach on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects as follows: Morning—*Christian Solicitude for the Salvation of Souls.* Evening—*Sermon to Young Ladies.* All are cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—By Divine permission, services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. SCOTT. Evening subject—*Preparation for Giving the Law from Mount Sinai; The Battle of Rephidein Before Mount Sinai.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. AARON K. SANFORD, the recently appointed Pastor, will commence his labors in this charge on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short address and singing by a children's choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GORY, from France, Pastor.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUN-day School Teachers.—The next monthly meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Crosby's), corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., instead of the 19th inst. Superintendents will please give notice of the change.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE SEATS ARE ALWAYS FREE and all are invited to attend the services at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS—*Pontius Pilate's Confession of Christ.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bowery. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING a Sunday School service. Speaking by the Pastor and others. Evening lecture on *John Howard, Christian Philanthropist.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL commence his labors as Pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church, New-York, on SUNDAY, and will preach in their temporary chapel, No. 601 9th-av., near 47th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., and 1st-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., G. W. HILLMAN and others; in 3d-av., R. G. HATFIELD, and in 81st-st., J. H. DRAKE. Come.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts. Rev. GEO. I. TAYLOR (the newly-appointed Pastor) will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. WM. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. M. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will hold a confirmation at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. COLE, of Nashotah, will preach at 7½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the Veteran Temperance Corps will be held at the Congregational Church, Pilgrims No. 265 West 48th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, April 18. All persons are invited to attend.

DAVID P. HOLTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. STRYKER, the former Pastor, is expected to preach morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—SUNDAY, the first anniversary Sunday of the beginning of this Church, there will be divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—MORNING at 10½. Subject—*Who, then, Can be Saved?* EVENING at 7½. Subject—*Revivals.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal,) in Hinsko Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. (entrance on 34th-st.) Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. J. E. HOMANS, will preach.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 7th-av. Rev. A. LONGACRE, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach in this church TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., in the morning at 10½ A. M. and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST Church, near 7th-av. Rev. WM. H. FENDLETON, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday School and Bible class at 2 P. M. Baptism in the evening.

REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., in behalf of the Shepherd's Fold, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—*The Claims of Childhood upon the Church.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, of Providence, R. I. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH PREACHING.—REV. N. CYR, of the Paris Religious Tract Society, will preach for the French Evangelical Church, in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor. Strangers accommodated with seats. Galleries free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the sixth lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Last Judgment.* The public are invited.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN SPEAKS AT the Everett Rooms, before the Spiritualists' Association, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum for adults at 2½ P. M. Sociable TUESDAY EVENING, April 20.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

NOT A SENSATION PREACHER.—S. H. SHOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*A Man as a Hiding Place*—Isaiah xxxii., 1, 2.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION, Eastern Branch, 675 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Essay by Mr. JAMES BEST.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING. Confirmation next THURSDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, PASTOR OF THE Amity Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING in the chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 18th, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. D. C. EDDY, D.D., OF BOSTON, will preach in the South Baptist Church, West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, the 18th inst.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 270 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

340TH ANNIVERSARY
of the
SIGNING OF THE PROTEST,
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 19, 1869.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Protestant Boys' Lodge, No. 4, A. P. A.

Members of the Order, and all persons interested in the propagation of the Protestant religion, are cordially invited to attend.

The following gentlemen have promised to address the meeting:

REV. S. H. TYNG, Sr., D. D.,
REV. H. D. NORTHRUP,
REV. L. H. KING,
REV. W. P. CORBETT,
WM. A. MASKER, Esq.,
AND MANY OTHERS.
WM. D. MCKINLEY, W. M.

WM. E. CARGILL, R. S.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTEST-ant Episcopal Church, of this City, will hold its opening services on SUNDAY, April 18, in the church corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., as follows: Morning service at 10½ o'clock, Rt. Rev. D. BIGLER officiating; afternoon at 3½ o'clock, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D.; evening at 7½ o'clock, Holy Communion. Communicants of other denominations invited to partake with us.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. GEORGE C. ESRAY will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. GOSS, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) on the *Near Coming of Christ and a Future Life to Be Obtained at His Coming*, by Elder S. W. Buston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—The Ladies of this Church will hold a Fair of useful (ladies and children's undergarments, &c.,) and fancy articles on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, day and evening, at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 57th-st., near 3d-av.—The newly appointed Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 27th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; in the evening, third lecture in the course to young men. Subject—*Habits.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector. Sunday School, 9 A. M.; seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Rev. HARI F. PRICE, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. M. HOWE, of Passaic. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ADVENT MEETINGS AND LOVE Feast.—Elder VANDERBECK, of Hackensack will preach at the church No. 138 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and lead the Love Feast at 3 P. M.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL PREACH this Harvest sermon to the New-England Congregational Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Rutgers Chapel, 8th-av., near 42d-st.

FREE CHURCH—AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and strangers invited. SEATS ALL FREE.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. J. A. CANFIELD, of Williamsburg, will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS.

J. BLUKOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

ESTABLISHED 1819.
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To clean and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

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CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only R; also the best Paragon Corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.

Trimmings for undergarments.

ELGERS, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's new store.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS—Spring Hats this day. Ladies' Dress Bonnets, elegant Lace Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets.

L. BENS, Millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS, Spring and Summer, including steel plates, patterns, diagrams, scales, pamphlet; just published, $2. No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6.10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7.45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. J. B. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.		RED BANK.
Saturday, Apr. 17, 10:30	A.M.	Friday, April 16, 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20, 1	P.M.	Monday, Apr. 19, 9:30 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 22, 3	P.M.	Wed'sday, Apr. 21, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 24, 3	P.M.	Friday, April 23, 1:30 P.M.
Monday, April 26, 3	P.M.	Monday, Apr. 26, 7 A.M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNG, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, April 18: Leave Centre-st. for New-York at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave foot of Barclay-st. for Newark at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT, FLORENCE, Captain BELKNAP, will commence running April 18. Leave Yonkers at 7:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday trips—Leave Yonkers at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight taken. Landing at 34th-st. each way.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White stone, Bayliss' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Package and ticket and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. B. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT, SATURDAY, April 17
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, May 19
ST. LAURENT, LEMAIRE, SATURDAY, May 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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THE ANCHOR LINE,
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EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

UNITED KING'M. April 17 | COLUMBIA..... May 8
BRITANNIA..... April 24 | CALEDONIA..... May 15
IOWA..... May 1 | EUROPA..... May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
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CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA..... WEDNESDAY..... April 21
RUSSIA..... WEDNESDAY..... April 28
SIBERIA..... WEDNESDAY..... May 5
SCOTIA..... WEDNESDAY..... May 12
CHINA..... SATURDAY..... May 15
CUBA..... WEDNESDAY..... May 19

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..... $130 | Second Cabin..... $80
Cabin to Paris..... $145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

For Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first-class side-wheel passenger steamer of the line will leave Pier No. 43 North River on SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.

OCEAN QUEEN, C. SEABURY, Commander....April 17
The ARAGO will follow May 1.

Rates of Passage to Cowes or Bremen—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25, gold.

Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents.
For freight, For passage, at
at No. 103 Pearl-st. No. 40 Broadway.

THE POPULAR STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN, Captain SEABURY, of Ruger's American Line, will sail TO-DAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, for Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowes.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 17, 10 A.M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).....Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 1 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$35
To London.....	108	To London.....	40
To Paris.....	115	To Paris.....	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool.....	$80	Liverpool.....	$30
Halifax.....	20	Halifax.....	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer.....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA..... April 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons..... April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons..... May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..... May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..... May 26, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE..... (Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..... (Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

AUSTRALASIAN..April 22 | TRIPOLI..... May 1
TARIFA..... April 29 | PALMYRA..... May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
To Liverpool, or Queenstown, gold.
Steerage..... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK..... May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN..... May 12
And monthly throughout the season.

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin.....	$100, Currency	Cabin.....	$80, Gold
Steerage.....	35, Currency	Steerage.....	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, BOURNE, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $50, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$250	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 18TH, 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....May 6

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....May 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....Saturday, April 17
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..Saturday, April 24.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA, will sail April 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 232 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. L. DAVENPORT, Agent,
No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMBURNER,
On SATURDAY, April

WASHINGTON.

More Nominations Sent to the Senate by the President.

A Large Number of Revenue and Foreign Officers Confirmed.

Celebration of Emancipation Day by Colored Citizens.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16.

The Senate went into Executive Session to-day at 12 o'clock, and was engaged principally in acting on nominations until the time of adjournment. The number of people at the Capitol was very small in proportion to the crowds which have thronged the Senate portion of the building for the last two or three days. The marked diminution of the number of strangers here seems to indicate that the office-seekers are fast leaving the city for their homes, to engage in, it is to be trusted, some more profitable occupation than loitering around doors of Committee-rooms, watching Presidential communications and results of Senatorial secret deliberations.

The daily message from the President was received about 3 o'clock this afternoon. It created some little excitement of course, and there was a rush to the President's (temporarily the newspaper men's) room to ascertain its contents. Many anxious individuals were disappointed and half a dozen were made glad. The day was unmarked by the occurrence of any particular episode worth chronicling.

THE NEW NOMINATIONS.

Colonel A. H. MARKLAND, of Kentucky, formerly Superintendent of Army Mails, was nominated for Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and W. H. WADSWORTH, Esq., formerly a Republican Member of Congress from the State, as Commissioner to adjust claims under the treaty with Mexico.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

There was a large list of confirmations to-day, among which were Governor CURTIN, Minister to Russia; THOMAS H. NELSON, Minister to Mexico; General ANDREWS, Minister to Denmark, and Governor KIRK, Minister to the Argentine Republic. Quite a list of Consuls were also confirmed, among whom were FREEMAN H. MORSE, Consul-General at London, and THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General at Florence.

General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was confirmed to-day, and will enter on the duties of his office on Monday.

REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

Three rejections occurred this afternoon—W. E. MCMAKIN, Postmaster at Salem, Ill., and L. J. WORDEN, Postmaster at Lawrence, Kansas. In this case the nominee was favorably reported by the Post Office Committee, and defended by Senator POMEROY, but Lawrence being Senator ROSS' home he resisted the confirmation because, as he said, Mr. WORDEN was personally obnoxious to him. A warm discussion followed, but the Senate adhered to a rule that has prevailed to some extent heretofore, and rejected Mr. WORDEN on this ground solely, by a vote of thirty-eight to eight. The next case was that of Captain A. J. RICKS, nominated as Pension Agent at Knoxville. There was little analogy between the cases, but BROWNLOW took advantage of the precedent just established, assailed RICKS as being personally obnoxious to him, and the Senate being committed in the one case, was obliged to sacrifice a gallant soldier to appease the spleen of BROWNLOW, whose opposition was based wholly upon the fact that his own son-in-law was Captain RICKS' unsuccessful competitor for the nomination. Captain RICKS served meritoriously through the war, during the latter years on the staff of General, now Secretary COX, and the President made the appointment upon the full submission of all the papers of all the candidates. The Senate may adhere to such an unjust rule, but the Senators who invoke its enforcement will scarcely achieve any advantage from it.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Colonel FISHER, the new Commissioner of Patents, left here to-day for Cincinnati, where he will surrender his entire business as a patent lawyer, prior to assuming the duties of his new position, which he will do on his return on Thursday next. There has been some comment that a man should be selected for this position who had been extensively engaged in the advocacy of patent cases; but as Colonel FISHER thus completely abandons his business, the criticism cannot hold good in his case.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

The largest portion of the colored people of the District of Columbia were in the streets of Washington to-day, which was unusually Summerlike. The occasion was the celebration of the emancipation anniversary. The ceremonies consisted of a military and civic procession with music and banners and all the other paraphernalia of such demonstrations. A neat stage was erected in front of the City Hall, over which was the American flag, while on the front were the inscriptions, "All the world shall know that we are men." "Abraham Lincoln, the Great, Emancipator—we shall ever honor thy memory." "Welcome the day we celebrate." Quite a number of private residences were gaily decorated with the national flags. One or two riotous demonstrations are reported to have occurred during the day; but there was no serious disturbance, and the disorderly parties were promptly arrested. As the procession passed the White House the President appeared at one of the windows, and repeatedly bowed in acknowledgement of the cheers which greeted him.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. COX, Ex-Commissioner of Pensions, will remain in charge of that Bureau until about the 1st of May, when Mr. VAN AERNAM, the new Commissioner, will enter on his duties.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL is reducing the clerical force of the Treasury Department as rapidly as possible. Up to 1 o'clock yesterday the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esq., signed 100 dismissals of lady clerks, and 100 more will be signed by him during the week. The vacancies thus created will be permanent.

PERSONAL.

Telegrams have been sent from Boston to the Massachusetts Senators in this city, by prominent and influential Republicans, protesting in the strongest terms against the removal of General OSBORNE and the appointment of General HARRIMAN; but, Massachusetts having been so richly taken care of, her Senators must take HARRIMAN.

Dr. CHARLES E. TAFT, of this city, has been appointed Postmaster of the Senate, in place of J. M. EDMUNDS, Esq., removed.

Colonel AMOS WEBSTER yesterday tendered his resignation as Colonel to the Secretary of War, in order to enter upon his duties as Register of Wills to-day.

Colonel JOHN A. CAMPBELL, the new Governor for Wyoming Territory, took the oath of office yesterday before Associate Justice SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, and left for his new field of duty last evening.

There are over 3,000 applicants for thirty-five positions in the gift of the Superintendent of the Treasury Building.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 16.

COMPTROLLER BROADHEAD.

It is stated to-day at the Treasury Department that Second Comptroller BROADHEAD has received a letter from Secretary BOUTWELL informing him that the Department has no intention of dispensing with his services, in consequence of which Mr. BROADHEAD will not tender his resignation.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The sub-committee, of the Committee of Elections, consisting of Representatives STEVENSON, of Ohio, (Chairman,) BURNETT, of Missouri, and KERR, of Indiana, have agreed to commence their investigations in New-Orleans the 5th of May, taking up the five Congressional districts in their order, and examine into the character of the last Congressional election, and everything relating to that subject. It is expected that the parties on both sides will furnish witnesses to the sub-committee, who expect to occupy the whole of that month in the business which will take them thither.

CABINET MEETING.

This being the regular Cabinet day, all the members were present. Previous to the meeting a large number of Senators called, and had interviews with the President.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

William C. Morrill, for the Second District of Georgia.
S. M. Preston, for the First Mississippi.
Norman Boordman, for the Second Iowa.
Charles W. Slack, for the Third Massachusetts.
W. H. Barnes, for the First Pennsylvania.
John R. Reno, for the Second Kentucky.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

James Ashworth, for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.
O. P. Johnson, for the Third Louisiana.
Napoleon Underwood, for the Second Louisiana.
C. H. Kirkendall, for the First Mississippi.
Arthur H. Longley, for the Third Texas.
Haiman J. Tilden, for the First California.

Marshals.

William A. Britton, for the Western District of Arkansas.
George E. Wentworth, for the Northern District of Florida.
George J. Lammon, for Nevada.
Samuel T. Carron, for North Carolina.
Augustus Armstrong, for Minnesota.

Registers of Land Offices.

P. J. Anderson, at Montgomery, Ala.
C. T. Stearns, for Mobile, Ala.
Henry G. Rollins, for San Francisco, Cal.
John G. McCallum, for Sacramento, Cal.
George W. Martin, for Junction City, Kansas.
Watson Stewart, for Humboldt, Kansas.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Wm. H. Dingey, at Montgomery, Ala.
Stephen Moore, at Mobile, Ala.
Hart Fellows, at Sacramento, Cal.
G. L. Godfrey, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Surveyor-Generals.

C. W. Babcock, for Kansas.
Edward Ruger, Idaho.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Eli S. Parker, of the District of Columbia.

Ministers Resident.

Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, to the Argentine Republic.
Ebenezer D. Bassett, of Pennsylvania, (colored,) at Hayti.
Leopold Markbreit, of Ohio, at Bolivia.

Secretary of Legation.

Geo. W. Wurts, of Pennsylvania, at Florence.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to Russia.
Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, to Mexico.

Consuls.

Augustus L. Chetlain, of Utah, to be Consul at Brussels; Lemuel Lyon, of Oregon, at Kanagawa; Felix Mathews, of California, at Tangier; David Turner, of California, at La Paz; Chas. Weile, of Nevada, at Guayaquil; John P. Green, of Kansas, at Matamoras; Freeman N. Blake, of Kansas, now Consul at Fort Erie, to be Consul at Hamilton; F. W. Partridge, of Illinois, at Bangkok; Geo. P. Hansen, of Illinois, now Consul at Elsinore, to be Consul at Copenhagen; Henry J. Winser, of New-Jersey, at Sonneberg; A. C. Phillips, of Maine, at Fort Erie; J. B. Gould, of Maine, at Cork; John L. Stevens, of Maine, at Birmingham; DeWitt C. Sprague, of Connecticut, at Brunswick; Robert P. Keep, of Connecticut, at Piraeus; Robert Y. Holly, of Vermont, at Barbadoes; Robert C. Mack, of New-Hampshire, at Londonderry; Edward Vaughn, of New-Hampshire, at Coaticook, Canada; Francis R. Webb, of Massachusetts, at Zanzibar; Evan R. Jones, of Wisconsin, at New-Castle; John T. Hauser, of Wisconsin, at Brindisi; Richard M. Johnson, of Missouri, at Hankow; James Read, of Illinois, at Belfast; John S. Runnells, of Iowa, at Tien-Tsin; S. L. Glasgow, of Iowa, at Havre; Milton M. Price, of Iowa, at Marseilles; Joseph C. Brand, of Ohio, at Nuremberg; Robert M. Hanson, of Ohio, at Bremen; William H. Young at Carlsruhe; Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, at Lisbon; Edward D. Neill, of Minnesota, at Dublin; Harry H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, at Cardiff; Ferdinand Cox, of Pennsylvania, at Leghorn; Charles O. Shepard, of New-York, at Yeddo; Charles E. Perry, of New-York, at Aspinwall; David M. Armstrong, of New-York, at Rome; Frederic Schutz, at Rotterdam; Chas. J. Clinch, of New-York, at Bordeaux; Jas. Haggerty, of New-York, at Glasgow.

Consuls General.

Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, at London; Thomas B. Van Buren, of New-Jersey, at Florence; J. Meredith Reed, Jr., of New-York, at Paris; William O. Dart, of New-York, for the British North American Provinces.

Pension Agents.

Edward D. Porter at Dover, Del.; Benj. M. Prentiss at Quincy, Ill.; Thaddeus Toole, Jr., at Grand Rapids, Mich. Green Clay Goodloe, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant of the Marine Corps.

Appraiser.

Charles A. Dana, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at New-York.

Collectors of Customs.

George F. Marshall, for the District of New-London, Conn.
Orrin M. Fadden, District of Wiscasset, Me.
Samuel T. Hooker, Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter W. Johnson, District of Montana.

Surveyors of Customs.

Philip Hornbrook, at Evansville, Ind.
Joseph R. Winchell, at Hannibal, Mo.

Postmasters.

J. A. Tomlinson, Fort Scott, Kansas; N. D. Sperry, New-Haven, Conn.; W. H. Humphrey, Lewiston, Ill.; Anson Patterson, Joliet, Ill.; Abner Yates, Jacksonville, Ill.; D. N. Gross, Naperville, Ill.; Anthony Lauspear, Lebanon, Ill.; Michael Piggott, Quincy, Ill.; W. A. Whitney, Adrian, Mich.; John Wilcox, Eddyville, Iowa; J. F. Meak, Watertown, Wis.; Francis Foster, Kansas City, Mo.; D. K. Diefenderfer, Allantown, Penn.; Mrs. Sarah L. Prizer, Doylestown, Penn.; M. F. Rowe, Yonkers, N. Y.; B. F. Blair, Huntington, Penn.; Jacob Slough, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Henry P. Davis, Mansfield, Ohio; A. B. Helph, Lebanon, Ky.; Chas. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.; F. C. Humphreys, Pensacola, Fla.; C. R. Johnson, Griffin, Ga.; E. L. Ware, Key West, Fla.; S. L. Tibbetts, Tallahassee, Fla.; Samuel Booth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miles M. Brown, East New-York, N. Y.; James Sewler, Williamsburg, N. Y.; F. J. Weeks, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Edward W. Whittaker, Hartford, Conn.; George F. Tracy, Fairfield, Conn.; Sylvan Gleason, West Killingly, Conn.; William A. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Perry Howes, Sedalia, Mo.; David A. Sackett, Petaluma, Cal.; Thomas B. Reekey, Salem, Oregon; J. J. Smith, Oroville, Cal.; Miss Mary J. Falls, Vallejo, Cal.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected: A. B. Ricks, to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; Lorenzo J. Warden, to be Postmaster at Lawrence, Kansas; Warner E. McMacken, to be Postmaster at Salem, Ill.

NOMINATION.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Gilbert P. Bennett, for the District of Dakota.
Josiah Andrews, for the Second District of Michigan.
R. H. Crowley, for the Thirty-first District of New-York.
Wm. B. Richardson, for the Third District of North Carolina.
Saml. H. Hearse, for the Twelfth District of Ohio.
James Purcell, for the Sixth District of Ohio.
Wm. Barrow, for the First District of North Carolina.
W. H. Stowell, Fourth Virginia; Rush Burgess, Third Virginia.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

John P. Hodnott, District of Dakota.
John A. Carnes, Twentieth Pennsylvania.
Julius S. Barber, Second Michigan.
C. P. Vedder, Thirty-first New-York.
Edmund L. Pitts, Twenty-eighth New-York.
James Sinclair, Third North Carolina.
S. Wheeler, First Arkansas.
Thomas J. Hunt, Third Arkansas.
Joseph Brooks Second Arkansas.
T. W. Haskell, Fourth Virginia.
John A. Prall, Seventh Kentucky.

Receivers of Internal Revenue.

Otis Perrin, at Stockton, Cal.
A. R. Flint, at Roseburg, Oregon.
J. B. Wakefield, Winnebago City, Minn.
John C. Rudolph, St. Peters, Minn.

Registers.

E. B. Freeman, Winnebago, Minn.
Wilson Butler, Aurora, Nevada.
W. K. Willis, Roseburg, Oregon.
Captain C. W. Brouse to be Pension Agent at Indianapolis, Ind.
J. M. Burnett to be Secretary to sign land patents.

Miscellaneous.

M. M. Delano, of Colorado, at Foo-Chow.
Oscar Malinroos, of Minnesota, at Winnepeg.
Wm. Henry Wadsworth, to be Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico.
James B. Townsend, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.
Wm. H. Smythe, Marshal for Georgia.
Isham Reaves, to be Associate Justice of Arizona.
Buford Wilson, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.
Addison Lowe, to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second District.
Wilmor Worthington, to be Appraiser for the port of Philadelphia.
Lucius D. Kellogg, to be General-Appraiser for the South.
Oscar D. Munson, to be Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco.
Jos. P. Cochran, to be Melter and Refiner at the same place.
Jas. Pollock, to be Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.
Jos. P. Harmstead, to be Coiner of the Mint at San Francisco.
A. H. Markland, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postmasters.

Henry Lesler, Tremont, Ohio; Henry Harris, Astabala, Ohio; Eliza J. Travers, Onarga, Ill.; Benj. F. Bonney, Hamilton, N. Y.; Jos. N. Cornell, Albion, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; Benj. Huntsman, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Robt. Pesent, Bethlehem, Penn.; Jas. James, Hazleton, Penn.; Martha A. Langley, East Cambridge, Mass.; John A. Bills, Vinton, Iowa; Chas. W. Coe, Anamosa, Iowa; Jno. W. Crosby, Milford, N. H.; Josiah Marshall, Milledgeville, Ga.; Ebenezer Woodbury, Houston, Me.; Jas. A. Brooks, Ottawa, Kansas; Jacob A. Woodman, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Mrs. Ella Matson, Jefferson City, Mo.; H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va.; G. M. Johnson, Huntsville, Ala.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16.

The Senate met at noon.

THE PRAYER.

The Chaplain in prayer alluded to the emancipation celebration in progress to-day, and thanked God for the action, which, proceeding from these halls, had established liberty and equality throughout the land. He prayed that the efforts of the people who were to-day celebrating their emancipation would be directed toward elevating and improving the condition and education of their race, and that the Divine blessing would rest upon their endeavors.

SURVEY OF THE DARIEN RAILROAD ROUTE.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. WILSON submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railway or a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from San Miguel to the Gulf of Urapa, in Darien.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Application for Relief by the Vagrants—Statement of the Prisoner Robinson.

All the details of the Rogers murder and of the subsequent events attending the clumsy attempts to detect and arrest the murderers are still fresh in the public mind, and do not need to be related now that the case comes again, and probably for the last time, before the Courts. It is well known that of all the persons arrested for supposed complicity in the murder all have been discharged except the vagrants JOHN ROBINSON *alias* James Maher, and EDWARD REILLY, the two victims of DELANOY's story about the coat. These two men, it will be remembered, were pounced upon during the night of the 31st of January in the Spring-street Station-house, where they were sleeping as vagrant lodgers, and have ever since been held in custody—ROBINSON at the Mercer-street Station-house and REILLY at Police Headquarters. It was presumed for a long time that these men were detained without any warrant of law whatever; but yesterday it transpired that ROBINSON at least has been detained under a commitment from Judge BEDFORD. It is not known when this document was issued, as the prisoner resolutely declares that he has never been taken before any Judge or Magistrate.

The prisoners, as may be imagined, have become exceedingly restive under their protracted imprisonment, and to such persons as have had access to them, have expressed an intense desire for liberty, and in their uncouth way have inquired as to the means they should take to force the authorities to some decisive action. ROBINSON finally succeeded in putting himself in communication with JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., and upon his request that gentleman readily undertook to act as counsel for the friendless and penniless vagabond. Mr. TOWNSEND had an interview with his client on Thursday evening, when the prisoner made the following statement:

I have been in prison ten weeks last Sunday; I was not working at all during the last of December, but was staying in the Station-house in Spring-street; had been there about six weeks, knocking around during the day time getting, when able, different odd jobs; when I left the Station-house on the morning of the 31st of December I wore exactly what I have on now with the exception of the coat; I had on then a short sacque (thin) undercoat; the doorman in Spring-street would know what clothes I had on; I had been in the Station-house about two weeks before the 31st of December; I returned to the Station-house on the evening of the 31st as I did every evening; Reilly went out with me on that evening and returned with me in the evening; we went to the Toombs that morning as we did most every morning; on New-Year's day, in the afternoon and on the following morning, I cleaned the sidewalk for a lady between University-place and Fifth-avenue; her name is "Wittle;" she manufactures robes; was dressed in the same way as now except the coat; I was arrested January 31, at a quarter before one o'clock, in that Station-house; I was asleep at the time; Sergeant Lowery, —— Gillon, detective, and Delanoy came in; Delanoy told me to get up and said that he wanted me to come along; he called me "Jim;" Reilly came outside and asked me where I was going, and one of the party asked him if he was with me on the 31st; he answered, "Yes," and they told him to come along; Sergeant Brown, of the Fourteenth, told them I had been staying there for six weeks; I was then brought to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where I have since stayed; I have never had any examination nor have I ever been before a Magistrate; I first met Delanoy on board the *Connecticut*, in the City of New-York, on the 28th of last June; he engaged me as a deck hand; I worked on her twenty days, running between New-York and Troy; I gave my name as John Mars, but they got to calling me "Jim," and I was generally called by that name; Delanoy never gave me a hat or coat, nor did any one on the boat give me either a hat or coat; I wore on the boat the same coat I had on while I was sleeping at the Station-house; I had it up to the 8th of January; I wore overalls and a pair of dark-colored pants; I worked in Keene, N. H., with a man named Cornelius Honigan, a contractor; he lives at Cohoes, in this State; I lived there with a man named Jim, (a large man,) who worked for Honigan; I boarded with him; I bought the overalls and the under-shirt in a store in the square in Keene; I left there 28th November; I sold my coat on the 8th of January at Crowley's, on the Five Points, for five cents; the coat I have on was given to me by Mr. Smith at the Mission at the Five Points; I wore shoes on the boat, and bought those I have on at Lucerne, in Saratoga County; I worked for Errick & Cole there; they are contractors, and I bought my shoes at their store; I came to this country in 1863; I landed in Canada, and remained there four or five months, and then went to Buffalo; worked at the Niagara Steam Forge, where I remained four or five months; from there to Portsmouth and stayed there four or five weeks; worked at thread mill for Colonel Sharns; left there because the pay was small; I then returned to Buffalo and worked on the lakes about six months for the Western Transportation Line; I then went to Clarksville, Tenn., and worked for the Government six months; Captain Williams was Quartermaster; I then went to Buffalo and from there to New-York; I arrived in New-York in 1865; I commenced unloading canal boats—wherever I could get an odd job on East River, Pier No. 3 or 4; a few days after I stopped working there; about Nov. 15, 1865, I was arrested for grand larceny for stealing a tarpaulin at the Battery; tried at General Sessions Jan. 4, 1866, and got two years; came out Nov. 19, 1867; I had $29 when I came out, and did nothing until May, 1868, when I went to work in the brick yard at Oyster Bay, owned by Charles Smith; stayed there about two weeks; they worked us eighteen hours a day, and I left; from there I went to the boat, where I met Delanoy; after I left the boat I met Delanoy in University-place; this was on the 22d of January, 1869; (Delanoy was discharged from the *Connecticut* on the same day that I left; he was a mate;) Reilly and I were together standing on the corner of University-place and Waverley-place, Jan. 22; Delanoy came up to us and said: "Hallo, Jim, what are you doing?" I said nothing; what are you doing? he replied, "Nothing;" I have done nothing since I left the boat; Delanoy looked roughly dressed; I had on the same clothes I have on now; I was in the habit of begging for my meals; I have no friends in the country; I worked for Hunter & Kelly all the time I was in Sing Sing, and they would give me a character as workman; I went there by the name of John Jones.

Yesterday Mr. TOWNSEND applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of ROBINSON to one of the Judges, to be made returnable on Monday next, when the case will doubtless be fully heard and some conclusion reached.

It is but justice to Captain CAFFREY, who has ROBINSON in custody, to say that he is heartily tired of the task, and is of opinion that the matter should have been long ago decided in some way, and he thus relieved of his irksome duty. The station cells are intended for temporary prisoners only, and the protracted detention of any one in them is necessarily expensive to the public, damaging to the prisoner and vexatious to the keepers. In this case there was no way of feeding the prisoner except by contract with a neighboring restaurant, and at an expense of $2 70 per diem, making $202 50 as the total cost of DELANOY's old coat.

It is presumed that REILLY will be included in the disposition to be made of ROBINSON's case, and it will be seen from the statement of the latter that REILLY was only arrested because of his admission that he was with ROBINSON on the 31st of December. The revelation that he was wanted came late, but it has served to keep him a prisoner ever since at Police Headquarters, under the eye of Superintendent KENNEDY, who has all this time been the custodian of whatever evidence there may be against the two vagrants.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Mumler Fraud Case—Large Gathering of Spiritualists at the Tombs—Interesting Proceedings.

Yesterday morning having been designated for the examination in the case of WM. H. MUMLER, the photographer, who is accused of having perpetrated a series of petty frauds in the production of pretended spiritual photographs, a large crowd of interested spectators assembled in the Tombs Police Court for the purpose of hearing the developments in this remarkable case. Messrs. ALFRED E. BAKER and ALBERT DAY appeared as counsel for the defendant, and among the crowd of witnesses accompanying them was Judge EDMUNDS, and GURNEY, the photographer. Witnesses for the defence have come from Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Waterville, of this State, and from Boston, many of them evidently ardent believers in the mysteries of spiritualism.

At the hour named for the hearing of the case, Justice DOWLING stated that as the prosecution in this case came from the Mayor's Office, Mr. HALL had expressed a desire to be present, and since the day for the examination had been fixed he had received a message from the Mayor stating that Friday was a most inconvenient day for him, and requesting an adjournment. Judge EDMUNDS being called on by the Magistrate, stated that he did not appear as counsel, only as a witness. He would, however, say that the adjournment of the case would be a great hardship for the defendant and his witnesses, but as the Mayor could not attend, he supposed the defence must submit. The Judge added that Messrs. BAKER and DAY had prepared a line of defence, which it was hoped would be received, in order that the Press might use it and so undo a part of the injustice it had done to Mr. MUMLER by the publication of the affidavits upon which this criminal action was based. The Magistrate thought the proposed proceeding rather premature, but as the defence placed it in so strong a light, he would permit the counsel to proceed.

The counsel for the defence then stated that they proposed to prove that there is no trick, fraud or deception in what are called spirit pictures by the accused, but that the shadowy likenesses were produced without their agency.

The examination was then adjourned until the 26th inst., but it appearing that one of Mr. MUMLER's witnesses was to sail for Texas on that day, the day was changed to next Wednesday at 9 A. M., in the Special Sessions room. The developments to be made by the defence are claimed by them to be most remarkable and convincing.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in JOHN FISHER's apartments on the second floor of the tenement No. 246 West Thirty-second-street, the flames being caused by children playing with matches. Mr. FISHER sustained a loss of $150 on his household effects; no insurance. PHILIP GUNKLE, who owns the building, lost $200, covered by an insurance of $6,000 in the National.

PATRICK DEGNEY was on Thursday locked up in the Eighty-sixth-street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. During the night he managed to escape by forcing open the door of his cell with an iron bar.

MICHAEL COONEY was arrested on Thursday night by Sergeant KRIKE, of the Troy Police, on a charge of embezzlement, the warrant having been indorsed by Justice DOWLING. The prisoner was taken to Troy yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning CHAS. WHITE, aged 20, a sailor, was assaulted by some unknown persons in Catharine-street, and sustained a severe scalp wound. He was taken care of by the Fourth Ward Police.

The Police yesterday reported that GEO. SCHUIELLER, a German, aged 34, fell from a third-story window of his residence, No. 306 West Fortieth-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday, and was instantly killed. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, and ascertained that death had resulted from heart disease. The same Coroner will hold an inquest over the body of ANN LEWIS, aged 35, of No. 543 West Fortieth-street, and in the case of JOHN FAY, aged 27, of No. 15 Carmine-street, both of whom died very suddenly yesterday.

The days of sailing of the Charleston steamships have been changed to Wednesdays and Saturdays. The change commences with the steamer *Saragossa*, of the "Leary Line," which sails on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M., making all the Southern connections.

The body of an unknown man was recovered yesterday, from the East River, near Pier No. 28, and it was removed to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner FLYNN.

Last evening a quarrel occurred at No. 54 Oak-street between ELLEN MCGONEY and MARGARET NEIL. One was armed with a hatchet and the other with a stick of wood, and both were badly bruised. Both were arrested, and after their wounds were dressed were locked up in the Oak-street Station-house.

WILLIAM THOMAS, a colored man, about 40 years of age, died suddenly last evening in the liquor-store of PETER FICK, No. 65 West Fifteenth-street. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

ALBERT SIMMONS, of No. 303 East Twenty-sixth-street, who was stabbed on Saturday night in the arm by one HENRY WALDYER, while quarreling at No. 106 Vesey-street, is reported to be in a dangerous condition in consequence of his wound. WALDYER was arrested at the time, and is now in the Tombs on a commitment from Justice DOWLING. Coroner FLYNN will take the wounded man's *ante-mortem* statement.

Brooklyn.

MRS. ELIZABETH MCCUE, 62 years of age, residing in Carroll-street, near Third-avenue, took a dose of Paris green on Thursday night, and died in consequence.

The New-York Liquor Dealers' Association have made a demand from the liquor dealers of Kings County for $15,000, to promote the passage of the several amendments to the Excise law, now before the State Legislature; and the Kings County liquor dealers met in Fulton-avenue, opposite Bridge-street, yesterday afternoon, and resolved that they would not contribute any money toward the project.

In the case of PHILIP S. CROOKE *vs.* General MOLINEUX, the Court-martial convened on Thursday by adjournment, and was served with an absolute writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court, ordering the Court-martial to stop any further proceedings against General CROOKE, on the ground that General MOLINEUX, not being a commissioned officer of the National Guard, had no right to prefer charges against General CROOKE. The Court-martial then decided, having no further jurisdiction in the matter, to adjourn *sine die*.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East River on Thursday evening, at the foot of Grand-street, E. D. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, five feet seven inches high, and was dressed in a red shirt and soldier's pants. The body seemed to have been in the water for a long time.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed last night at 87⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. for Common, and 16s. ₱ cwt. for fine American. Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ₱ cwt. Petroleum—9d. for Spirits and 1s. 10d. for Refined, ₱ gallon. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ 112 lbs. for American. Linseed Oil, £32 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Friday, April 16—11 A. M.

Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.@£10 ₱ ton for thin oblong. Tallow, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £103 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ₱ ton. Sugar, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Calcutta. Turpentine, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10¼d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Friday, April 16—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds 81⅛, ex coupon. Stocks easier; Erie Shares, 24; Illinois, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 16—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened firmer at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........12¼d.
Middling Orleans..........12½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. According to the Cotton Brokers' Circular, published to-day, the sales of the week foot up 74,000 bales, of which amount 8,000 bales were taken for export and 11,000 bales on speculation. The total amount of stock on hand is 314,000 bales, of which amount 142,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened at 8s.@8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western on spot; White California, 9s. 2d. ₱ cental. Flour, 22s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. for No. 2 New Mixed. Oats, 3s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 105s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Cheese, 78s. ₱ cwt. for Middling to Fine American. Bacon, 62s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Friday, April 16—1 P. M.

Railway Stocks are quiet; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—The total amount of Cotton afloat, on the way to this port, is estimated at 442,000 bales, of which 166,000 bales are from American ports.

Lard is firmer, but prices are unchanged. All other quotations unaltered.

HAVRE, Friday, April 16.

The Cotton market opened unchanged for both stock on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds opened quiet at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 16—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT.—Advices from Manchester are to the effect that the market for yarns and fabrics is quiet and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Corn—No. 1 Mixed is quoted at 28s. 3d., a decline of 3d.

Flour has a declining tendency.

Lard is firmer.

HAVANA, Friday, April 16.

The SUGAR market is buoyant; sales were made to-day on the basis of 9@9¼ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE—On London, 11@12 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1 ₱ cent. discount @par; on United States, short sight, in currency, 22@21 ₱ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, ½ premium @¼ discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 2,604 bales; for the week, gross, 12,428 bales; net, 10,427 bales. Exports to-day, 4,196 bales; for the week, to Great Britain, 10,434 bales; Continent, 7,496 bales; coastwise, 11,312 bales. Stock on hand, 109,927 bales. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales; for the week, 20,700 bales; market dull and unchanged; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c. GOLD, 32. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 143¼; Commercial, 142¼; New-York Sight, ¼ ₱ cent. premium. SUGAR steady; Common, 10c.@10¼c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13½c. MOLASSES in limited supply and demand; Fermenting, 50c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble, $6 75. CORN scarce and higher; White, 80c. OATS firmer at 74c.@75c. BRAN scarce at $1 40. HAY firmer; Prime, $27@$28. PORK dull; held at $32. BACON retailing at 13¼c., 17c.@17¼c. LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull; Western rectified, 85c.@92½c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 16.

EXCHANGE on New-York at par, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. FLOUR steady at $5@$6 40 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c.; No. 1 quoted at $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 at $1 04. CORN quiet at a decline of 1c.@2c.; New, 48¼c.; no grade, 47c.@48c.; nothing doing this afternoon. OATS steady at 52¼c. RYE dull at $1 15 for No. 1 fresh receipts. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 88c. PORK quiet at $30 50. LARD steady at 17¼c., cash, 18c. buyer April. SHOULDERS easier at 11c. Sweet-pickled HAMS quiet at 15¼c. LIVE HOGS steady at $9 25@$9 80 for fair to medium. Beef CATTLE quiet at $5 75 for Stock; $6 25@$6 62½ for light fleshy Steers; $7@$7 50 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 16.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 27c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN firm and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firm; sales at $1 24@$1 32. WHISKY—Small lots selling at 87½c.@88c. PROVISIONS firm; PORK higher; sales at $30 50@$31 50; BULK MEATS—Loose Clear Sides, 15¼c.; loose Country Shoulders, 11c.; Hams, 12c.; Sides, 14½c.; Bacon higher; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; choice Sugar-cured Hams, 20c.@20½c. LARD firm; keg, 19c. CATTLE dull; $2 50@$7, gross. Live HOGS dull at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 16.

FLOUR firmer; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firmer; Red Western, $1 38. CORN active and higher; Ear, 67c. OATS firm at 67c.@70c. RYE firm at $1 41@$1 42. BARLEY firmer; State, $1 75@$2; Canada, $2 10@$2 15. COTTON dull; Middlings, 27¼c. TOBACCO firm; sales 110 hhds. at $4 95@$15. WHISKY in limited demand at 90c. BUTTER dull at 35c.@40c.; EGGS, 16c.@17c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $31. Bulk MEATS, 12¼c.@14¼c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD firm and quiet; City, 18c. GOLD, 132⅞, buying.

OSWEGO, Friday, April 16.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50@$8 75 for White, $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 4,700 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 85; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 30, and No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. OATS, 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 for Canadian. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $26@$27; Shipstuffs, $28@$30, and Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 72c., and to Albany, 63c. Lake IMPORTS—7,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Net receipts, 27 bales Sea Islands, 3,494 bales Uplands; coastwise, 23 bales Sea Islands, 2 bales Uplands; total, 50 bales Sea Islands, 3,496 bales Uplands. Exports—To Great Britain, 101 bales Sea Islands, 7,451 bales Uplands; to France, 10 bales Sea Islands, 2,106 bales Uplands. Stock on hand—1,970 bales Sea Islands, 29,954 bales Uplands. Sales to-day—300 bales; week, 4,050 bales. Receipts—746 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 2,264 bales. Market dull; Middlings, 27½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, April 16.

FLOUR—Retail trade only. WHEAT dull; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30, and 1,500 bushels White Canada, $1 80, all in store. CORN scarce; sales fifteen car lots New, to arrive, at 77c.@76c. OATS dull; sales 300 bushels at 67c., in store. RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 90, bagged and delivered. SEEDS firm at full quotations; sales of Timothy, $4 50; Clover, $9 25@$9 50. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Net receipts for the week, 2,132 bales; receipts, coastwise, 36 bales; total, 2,135. Exports to Great Britain, 1,773 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 1,117 bales. Stock on hand, 14,489 bales. Sales to-day, 200 bales. Receipts, 216 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,773 bales. Sales of the week, 2,730 bales. Cotton quiet; Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; Sea Islands, 50c.@$1 25.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 16.

FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 25@$5 87. WHEAT declining; quoted at $1 11 for No. 1, in store; $1 05 for No. 2. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and nominal. RYE quiet at $1 13@$1 14 for No. 1. BARLEY firmer at $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 16.

COTTON quiet at 27¾c.; receipts, 429 bales; exports, 1,549 bales; receipts of the week, 2,450 bales; exports, 4,421 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$6. CORN, 75c. OATS, 70c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

MOBILE, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 378 bales; exports coastwise, 776 bales; foreign, none; stock on hand, 41,206 bales; sales of the week, 6,000 bales; to-day, none. Market dull and nominal; Low Middlings, 27c.; receipts, 1,057 bales; exports, none.

WILMINGTON, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 294 bales; exports, coastwise, 546 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 350 bales; market dull at 26c. for mixed grades; total sales of the week, 50 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE unchanged. RESIN quiet at $1 80@$7. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 60@$2 70. TAR firm at $2 30.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 820 bales; coastwise, 380 bales; total, 1,200 bales; exports to Great Britain, 250 bales; Continent, none; stock on hand, 7,070 bales.

AUGUSTA, Friday, April 16.

COTTON market quiet and easier; sales, 244 bales; receipts, 140 bales; Middlings, 27c.

DETROIT, Friday, April 16.

WHEAT—Extra White Winter, $1 76; No. 1, $1 61; No. 2, $1 38; No. 1 Amber, $1 40.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 16.

Stocks firm and active; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅛; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59⅛. Gold, 133⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 16—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Clear	34
Halifax	N. E.	Clear	40
Portland	W.	Cloudy	47
Boston	N. W.	Clear	50
New-York	S. W.	Clear	52
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	47
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	48
Washington	N. W.	Clear	51
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	56
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	48
Augusta, Ga.	—	Clear	55
Charleston	E. N. E.	Clear	60
Savannah	N. N. W.	Clear	53
Oswego	S.	Clear	49
Buffalo	S.	Hazy	56
Pittsburg	—	Clear	39
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	58
Louisville	S.	Clear	67
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	62
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	66
Key West	E.	Cloudy	74
Havana	N. E.	Clear	74

[Advertisement.]

FAILED would be less often sadly said of promising young men if they would consult PHRENOLOGY in the selection of a pursuit, and also in view of making the most of the talents they have. See the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for April; may be had at No. 389 Broadway for 30 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Electricity, as applied in the use of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, is the only protection in the world never broken through. Eight years' experience proves it to be reliable and satisfactory. Look out for worthless infringements, claiming improvements. Each case of violation of my patent will be dealt with according to law.

Office removed to No. 7 Murray-st., two doors from Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

Heads of Departments at Washington are made uneasy by the presence of politics and place-hunters. But the heads of society in the Empire City, being crowned with the elegant hats from KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are upheld with graceful ease. A Spring hat for 1869, made by KNOX, is a thing of beauty and a joy for the season.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main..........April 3..Bremen.....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn..April 17..New-York..Liverpool.
Ville de Paris......April 17..New-York..Havre.
Ocean Queen.......April 17..New-York..Copenhagen

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool and Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 9:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 8 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 16—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Erwin Kunhardt, Rudolph Seligmann, Eugene Donner, Robert Lipp, Fanny Whiteborne, Chas. Dickson, Henry Dickson, Jos. DeForest, Levy Mordecai, Regnal de St. Michel, Chas. Breede, Amanda Breede, Henry Dehlle, Theo. Kalinsky.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 19 | Sun sets...... 6 41 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg March 31, and Havre April 3, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 707 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales on the passage. April 4, lat. 49 24, lon. 7 20, saw steamship Hermann, hence for Bremen; 10th, lat. 44 25, lon. 44 30, saw a four-masted steamer, bound east; 12th, lat. 42 35, lon. 50, passed bark Fury, of Boston, bound west.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldren, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London and the Isle of Wight 40 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 26, Michael McGrath, seaman, died of injuries received from a fall from foretopsail-yard.

Ship Ocean, (Norw.,) Hansen, Liverpool 53 ds., with salt to master. Had fine weather.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Yokohama, Jan. 1, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Jan. 25, the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 25, and crossed the equator March 22. Had light winds from Cape of Good Hope to Cape Hatteras; since then gales and calms from N. N. E. to N. N. W.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, London and the Isle of Wight March 7, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Eldorado, (of San Francisco,) Woodside, Savannah 8 ds., in ballast, to T. C. Chubb.

Bark Athlete, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovitt, Ardrossan 31 ds., with railroad and pig iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather.

Bark Sandy Hook, Dunphy, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to C. P. Fischer—vessel to James Borland & Co. Had light northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Lina, (N. G.,) Unmess, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Bark Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, Cardiff 39 ds., with railroad iron to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Sunshine, Weeks, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson Sons. March 14, lat. 23, lon. 40 45, spoke whaling schr. Walter Irwin, (of Provincetown,) for Cape de Verdes; all well; no oil.

Bark Kremlin, (of Boston,) Richardson, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton; 11th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, causing the vessel to leak badly.

Bark Cephas Starrett, (of Rockland,) Babbidge, Sagua 15 ds. with sugar to W. S. Brown & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds and calms.

Bark Adelaide, Norris, (of Damariscotta,) Reed, Newport, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Maggie, Chapman, of St. John, N. B., Rutterford, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.

Bark Panola, Luther, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Freden, (Norway,) Ingebretsen, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to Edye & Brock.

Brig M. Louisa Miller, (of Boston,) Leighton, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 7 days N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Brig Typhoon, (Norw.,) Nelson, Rio Janerio 63 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiado; crossed the equator March 7, in long. 34.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) Wilkie, Puerto Cabello, March 23, with coffee, hides and 3 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had calms and light winds up to lat. — N.; since, strong northerly winds; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left no American vessels.

Brig Mozart, (N. G.,) Tietchens, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons, vessel to Funche, Meincke & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. N. E. winds. Crossed the equator March 11, in lon. 36.

Brig Mariangela, (Ital.,) Basile, Palermo, 53 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 7.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light westerly winds and calms.

Brig John H. Kennedy, Raymond, Providence.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. R. Reynal & Son. April 11, off Fenwick Island, experienced a heavy N. E. gale; lost jib, &c. Brig Wolfville sailed for New-York on previous day.

Brig Stella Lodge, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Allen, Passage, Spain, 30 ds., with iron, lead, &c., to C. H. De Wolf & Co. April 11, on the Banks, Wm. Brouglian, seaman, a native of London, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Brig S. V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Lippincott, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Manna Loa, (of Machias,) Talbot, St. Pierre, Martinique, 18 ds., with sugar to master. March 14, lat. 35, lon. 73, passed brig Wolfville, from St. Pierre for New-York. Left in port brig Black Swan, for New-York in 8 ds.; brig Hainden, for do. in 10 ds.; brig B. Young, for Boston in 10 ds.; the brig Kathardin sld. for Dominique March 27.

Schr. Lugano, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had light northerly winds and calms.

Schr. Wave Crest, (of Sag Harbor,) Davis, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with ship Charleston and bark Almoner, for New-York. Brig Star sailed for New-York on previous day.

Schr. Anglo-American, (Br.,) Smith, Truxillo 20 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., to J. Leaycraft. April 11, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E. to N. E., lasting 15 hours, during which stove bulwarks and lost deck load of fustic.

Schr. George Ormearoel, (of Pictou,) Fullerton, Azua, St. Domingo, 24 ds., with fustic to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Grisley, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ricardo Jood, (of Philadelphia,) Little, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jood; vessel to master. Sailed in company with brig James B. Kirby and schr. Archer & Reeves, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Othello, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Eldridge, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calm.

Schr. Empire, Baker, South Amboy, for New-London.

Schr. J. P. Wilmarth, Rose, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. S. B. Whitney, Long, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. J. Chapman, Donahoe. George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Lewis, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. J. D. Parker, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Mary Milnes, (of Boston,) Crowell, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Rebecca Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Richmond,) Pillsbury, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, Pensacola 16 ds., with timber to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr. J. Norton, (Br.,) Knowlton, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Lacy Adams, Blivin, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. George Brown, (Br.,) Smith, Bermuda 12 ds., with lumber to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Henrietta, Sebrey, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Denning, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charger, White, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Lymburner, Orcutt, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Bradford, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dictator, Lord, Cutler, with herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sterling, Averill, Greenport.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Nash, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Sheppard, Hawkins, Stony Brook.
Schr. Fred Sheppard, Turner, Providence.
Schr. Nath. Shaler, Brewer, Portland, Conn.
Schr. White Rock, Hearn, New-Haven.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. D. Hodgdon, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.
Schr. Tryall, Berger, New-Haven.
Schr. Pacific, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Frank Randolph, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Crane, Providence.
Schr. Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. John James, Snow, Virginia.
Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, Pearson, Virginia.
Schr. William Henry, Mahady, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Martin, Petersen, Virginia.
Schr. Green County Farmer, Wass, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, New-Haven.
Schr. Harry Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.
Brig Trenton, Wall, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Alida, Wilson, Trenton, for Newburyport.
Schr. Mary F. Elliott, Snow, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Willetts, Virginia.
Schr. Charlotte, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Musquas, Heney, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.
Schr. A. C. Eldridge, Hickman, Virginia.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Virginia.
Schr. Minerva, Collins, Fall River.
Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Cordelia, Clark, George's Banks.
Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, Brookhaven.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16—Arr. steamship James Adger, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16—Passed out, steamer Mermosa, for Charleston, bark Talisman, for Rio; schrs. Guiding Star and Rebecca Ann, for West Indies.

Passed in—Bark Mindera, from Porto Rico.

The yacht ashore at Cape Henry, is the Wanderer, of New-York, from a cruise around the West Indies. A steamer from Norfolk has gone to her assistance.

SAVANNAH, April 16—Cld. ship Chevalier, for Queenstown; barks John Ellis, for Liverpool; Helene, for Sligo, Ireland.

Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16—Arr. steamship Volunteer, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

A. W. Singleton—bark, from Ardrossan for Providence, R. I., April 7, lat. 42 30, lon. 57.

Elsen—Norw. brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, April 7, lat. 34 8, lon. 72 20.

Queen of the Fleet—Br. bark, from Glasgow for Boston, March 31, lat. 45, lon. 31.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Pierre Mart., March 24, schr. Maunaloa, for New-York, and schr. Bagaduce, for Boston; brig Hattie E. Wheeler, disch., and brigs Catadin and Black Swan, and schr. Susan H. Gibson, discharged, but waiting cargo.

At Demerara, March 20, brig Milwaukee, to load for New-York next day; brig Scotland and schr. Hortensia, for New-York in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The Cunard steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, faom New-York April 7, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, en route to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16.—The steamship Ohio, Captain Basse, which sailed from Baltimore, Md., April 4 for Bremen, arrived at this port to-day.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Examine the stock of

FRENCH CHINA

DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE, offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Stifling to insect life. Superior against Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. THEOD. S. HARRIS, successor to Harris & Chapman, Boston. New size, 50 cents.

TIFFANY & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having their own factory, are prepared to manufacture
PRESENTATION, YACHTING, RACING AND SPECIAL ARTICLES IN SOLID SILVER,
FROM ORIGINAL AND FRESH DESIGNS.
TIFFANY & CO. are in daily receipt of new styles of household silver,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
TEA SERVICES AND COMPLETE DESSERT AND DINNER SETS.

TIFFANY & CO.
Have just received a few choice and very rare pieces of
JAPANESE BRONZE
and
PORCELAIN LACQUERED VASES
OF LARGE SIZE.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., Cor. Nassau.
CLOTHING.
IMMENSE SALE ON ACCOUNT OF UNRIVALED CHEAPNESS.

CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR
ARE SELLING OFF THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITABLE FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL OCCASIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OVERCOATS..........worth $40, for $30
OVERCOATS..........worth $20, for $15
OVERCOATS..........worth $15, for $10
SUITS..........worth $30, for $20
SUITS..........worth $20, for $15
SUITS..........worth $15, for $12
BOYS' SUITS..........worth $12, for $ 8
BOYS' OVERCOATS..worth $10, for $ 6
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Call and examine.
Gentlemen in all parts of the country are ordering their Clothing direct from us with entire satisfaction. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases by our NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Rules for measurement, price list and samples of goods mailed free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., New-York.
Will Remove May 1,
TO THE
LARGE AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Real Bronze
GAS FIXTURES,
at the actual cost of manufacture. A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

Pyle's O. K. Soap,
JUSTLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN AMERICA FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES. IT HAS THE APPROVAL OF HUNDREDS OF OUR MOST INTELLIGENT CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH, FOR THE REASON OF ITS SIMILARITY TO THE BEST EUROPEAN PRODUCTIONS. IT IS A PURE SOAP IN THE FULL SENSE OF THE WORD, SUCH AS IS GENERALLY USED IN FRANCE AND GERMANY, AND AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPERS ARE STEADILY BECOMING ACQUAINTED WITH THE ECONOMY OF ITS USE.
THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, EX-SECRETARY SEWARD, HON. GERRIT SMITH, GOV. HOFFMAN, REV. DRS. TYNG, CUYLER, H. W. BEECHER, AND SCORES OF SUCH, ARE AWARE OF ITS UTILITY IN THEIR LAUNDRY DEPARTMENTS. BUT LET THE ECONOMICAL TRY IT FOR THEMSELVES, AND JUDGE ACCORDINGLY. SOLD BY GROCERS GENERALLY.
JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st., N. Y.

WHERE?
WHERE SHOULD YOU GO FOR YOUR
HOUSE FURNISHING,
China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, &c.,
BUT TO
BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE?
THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK TO GO.
EVERYBODY GOES THERE.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 279, April 16, 1869.
52, 76, 67, 57, 48, 45, 5, 17, 23, 15, 50, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 280, April 16, 1869.
66, 72, 54, 18, 14, 48, 69, 37, 24, 49, 10, 29.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 303, April 16, 1869.
74, 48, 42, 77, 61, 51, 12, 65, 69, 47, 58, 14.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 304, April 16, 1869.
37, 24, 36, 41, 51, 46, 1, 6, 53, 69, 66, 26.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy, on the 27th day of March, in the year 1869, the undersigned Assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, lately trading under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named, under the direction of Isaac Dayton, the Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described promissory notes, accounts, debts, demands and choses in action, due by the persons and firms respectively hereinafter-named, residing, or now, or lately carrying on business as hereinafter stated, to the said bankrupts, and which came into the hands of the said assignees as part of the assets and estate of the said bankrupts, that is to say:

PROMISSORY NOTES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Edward Scheiber, due March 26, 1868, indorsed by Edward Persch ... $323 37
A. Goldschmidt, due 2d January, 1868 ... 222 50
A. Goldschmidt, due 30th December, 1867, to the order of himself ... 100 00
H. F. Horn, due 7th March, 1867 ... 98 33

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

D. P. Fogarty, Williamsburgh, L. I., due 3d October, 1865 ... $145 66
C. L. Underwood & Company, Lockport, due 4th December, 1866, balance ... 442 00
A. E. Webster, East Rocks, due 9th February, 1866 ... 885 02
Account, cash, due October 25, 1865 ... 116 67
Klass & Adler, Rochester, balance due July 30, 1865 ... 450 00
Veeder & Guffin, Cohoes, due November 19, 1866 ... 571 19
Veeder & Guffin, Cohoes, due January 12, 1867 ... 660 13
J. H. Drake, Wurtsboro, balance due April 26, 1867 ... 71 49
Alden, Frink & Weston, Cohoes, due November 4, 1866 ... 4,700 56
H. Wolfe, Hudson, due February 21, 1868 ... 128 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Stanton & Moran, Philadelphia, due October 2, 1867, November 1, November 30, December 30, January 30, 1868, and February 28, 1868, each $258 24 ... $1,549 44

STATE OF OHIO.

John Stone, Columbus, due December 9, 1865 ... $957 63
Styles & Nort, Toledo, due January 6, 1866 ... 2,593 70
Louis Geissman, Edgerton, balance due October 10, 1866 ... 377 59
Balance due January 11, 1867 ... 790 89

STATE OF INDIANA.

H. E. Fisher & Company, Huntington:
Due December 12, 1866 ... $821 15
Due March 15, 1867 ... 199 37
Schaffner Brothers, Lafayette, due February 18, 1867 ... 229 50
Thos. J. Kelly, Delaware Station:
Balance due August 30, 1867 ... 595 80
Due September 30, 1867 ... 649 77

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

T. M. Butler, Stonewall, balance due March 5, 1868 ... $180 93

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Wiggins & Crowther, St. Louis:
Due June 30, 1867 ... $2,290 26
Due July 4, 1867 ... 1,466 76

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Ferguson & Brown, Fentonville:
Due January 8, 1867 ... $2,397 79
Account four months, due November 13, 1866 ... 507 35

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

F. A. Hathorn, Milwaukee:
Balance due September 11, 1867 ... $451 16

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Wm. Roser, Chicago:
Due July 29, 1867 ... $278 86
Due August 5, 1867 ... 1,462 30
Due October 20, 1867 ... 139 05
J. Niederhofer & Brother, Chicago:
Due April 25, 1867 ... 1,556 41
Due July 26, 1867 ... 1,146 86
G. H. Marsland, Chicago:
Balance of promissory notes and accounts due March 23, 1866 ... 2,306 86
J. W. Lathrop, Jacksonville:
Due February 2, 1866 ... 395 50
Account at four months, due November 1, 1865 ... 110 00

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Coe & Hayden, Winona, due January 8, 1858 ... $1,908 05
(This note is drawn by O. E. Davis, to the order of J. S. Davis, and indorsed.)
J. Keyes, Winona, due April 21, 1868 ... 954 03
(Drawn by Coe & Hayden, and indorsed by J. Keyes, without recourse.)

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Wm. R. Polk, Richmond, due October 4, 1868 ... $1,000 00
R. Guggenheimer, Lynchburg, due February 27, 1868 ... 242 28
J. H. Cornell, Richmond, due January 8, 1867 ... 595 70
Account, cash, October 29, 1866 ... 83 86
Four months, October 29, 1866 ... 160 40
Insurance, October 29, 1866 ... 3 34
J. J. Bishop & Company:
Seven Mile Ford, due February 8, 1867 ... 338 23
J. J. Bishop & Company:
Seven Mile Ford, account, cash due October 5, 1866 ... 95 21
James R. Bowen, Hendrick's Store:
Balance due, February 2, 1867 ... 73 50
James R. Bowen, Hendrick's Store, due March 4, 1867 ... 343 49
James R. Bowen, Hendrick's Store, due April 4, 1867 ... 343 49
James R. Bowen, Hendrick's Store, due May 4, 1867 ... 343 49
Each indorsed by T. J. Lovett.
Account, cash due January 23, 1867 ... 31 94

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Burrows, Blair & Company, Charlotte:
Balance due November 25, 1865 ... $1,178 87
Balance due December 25, 1865 ... 2,576 21
Balance due February 3, 1866 ... 2,378 54
Balance due March 18, 1866 ... 1,709 82
Balance due March 25, 1866 ... 1,709 81
Merchandise at 90 days, due August 29, 1865 ... 261 00
Merchandise cash due September 22, 1865 ... 214 76
Merchandise cash due October 17, 1865 ... 430 75
Merchandise cash due November 7, 1865 ... 1,183 22
Merchandise cash due November 15, 1865 ... 936 20
Merchandise cash due November 15, 1855 ... 460 77
Merchandise cash due November 24, 1865 ... 464 60
B. M. Selby, Wilson:
Balance of promissory notes and accounts, due May 2, 1866 ... 515 63
Jones Watson, Chapel Hill, due November 8, 1865 ... 292 34
Jones Watson, Chapel Hill, due December 8, 1865 ... 322 35
Sinclair & Vanderbilt, Fayetteville:
Balance of notes due March 3, 1866 ... 1,778 79
(A. M. Carter note to the order of Aaron Vanderbilt, and indorsed, due March 24, 1866, for $218 81 as collateral on above.)
J. R. H. Carmer, Tarboro:
Balance due January 18, 1866 ... 132 39
W. B. Richardson, Carthage, due December 23, 1867 ... 116 81
Daniel P. Bible, Washington, due April 18, 1868 ... 218 81
Daniel P. Bible, Washington, due June 18, 1868 ... 218 81
Daniel P. Bible, Washington, due September 18, 1868 ... 218 81
Daniel D. Bible, Washington, due November 18, 1868 ... 218 81
(All indorsed by Geo. P. Bible.)
P. Taylor, Fayetteville, balance due June 26, 1867 ... 115 05
Fairly McNair & Company, Springfield:
Balance due November 3, 1866 ... 139 96
Balance due January 7, 1867 ... 587 85
T. Schrader, Rocky Mount:
Balance due November 3, 1866 ... 81 88
Robert Greene, Greeneville, due July 1, 1867 ... 456 00
J. H. Anderson, Fayetteville, due November 25, 1866 ... 729 59
J. H. Anderson, Fayetteville, due February 26, 1867 ... 1,646 75
J. H. Anderson, Fayetteville, due May 4, 1867 ... 461 40
J. H. Anderson, Fayetteville, due August 4, 1867 ... 4,513 00
Balance of account 4 months, due November 9, 1866 ... 85 10
W. G. Jordan, Wilson, due October 30, 1866 ... 1,110 95
W. G. Jordan, Wilson, due January 15, 1867 ... 996 04
Dancey & Boyd, Greenville, due August 6, 1866 ... 305 37
T. W. Skirven, Windsor, balance due August 1, 1867 ... 59 58
S. Moore, Middletown, balance due August 12, 1866 ... 218 54
Balance of interest on promissory note due June 25, 1867 ... 15 48
G. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville, due January 4, 1867 ... 469 10
Insurance, September 1, 1866 ... 9 84
H. McMillan & Son, balance due September 17, 1867 ... 112 38
H. McMillan & Son, balance due February 17, 1868 ... 212 38
Warden & Elliott, Fayetteville, due February 4, 1868 ... 100 00
Warden & Elliott, Fayetteville, due March 4, 1868 ... 100 00
Warden & Elliott, Fayetteville, due April 4, 1868 ... 100 00
John F. Ford, Olin, balance due January 31, 1867 ... 158 59
George W. Wightman, Fayetteville, due August 2, 1867 ... 304 51
A. M. Noble, Mitchenor, due March 23, 1867 ... 633 35
A. M. Noble, Mitchenor, due April 8, 1867 ... 116 93
A. M. Noble, Mitchenor, due June 21, 1867 ... 649 87
Account at 4 months, due February 21, 1867 ... 150 38

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. E. Evans, Cheraw, due July 23, 1866 ... $471 37
R. E. Evans, Cheraw, due April 22, 1866 ... 797 81
Account at 4 months, due April 17, 1866 ... 28 94
Insurance, April 30, 1866 ... 48
Samuel Brown, Anderson C. H., due December 24, 1866 ... 378 78
Samuel Brown, Anderson, C. H.:
Account, cash due August 21, 1866 ... 270 35
Insurance, August 21, 1866 ... 11 54
White & Lee, Sumpter, due June 29, 1867 ... 438 26
White & Lee, Sumpter, balance of cash, due February 26, 1867 ... 201 73
Insurance, February 26, 1867 ... 8 14
E. Scott & Company, Charleston:
Due November 13, 1867 ... 343 29
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due April 17, 1867 ... 833 18
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due April 28, 1867 ... 308 73
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due April 30, 1867 ... 103 16
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due May 6, 1867 ... 151 14
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due June 21, 1867 ... 601 03
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due June 29, 1867 ... 421 01
Julius Flaum, Charleston, balance due July 29, 1867 ... 821 65
J. Y. H. Williams, agent, for Thos Owens, (Clinton):
Due December 26, 1866 ... 384 75
Due February 26, 1867 ... 794 62
Due March 26, 1867 ... 784 50
J. Mendel, Columbia, due March 1, 1867 ... 1,262 56
J. Mendel, Columbia, due March 18, 1867 ... 346 12
Telegram January 27, 1867 ... 5 56
B. J. Hodge, Manchester, due March 13, 1867 ... 227 52
Geo. C. Heyward, Charleston, due February 2, 1867 ... 1,780 02
(There is security by mortgage of land in South Carolina for this debt. The value of the security the assignees are not able to state.)
Henry Clarke, Charleston, due November 22, 1868 ... 108 17
Henry Clarke, Charleston, due January 23, 1869 ... 109 33
Henry Clarke, Charleston, due March 23, 1869 ... 110 50
Henry Clarke, Charleston, due March 23, 1869 ... 955 14
(With interest payable at such time as may be agreed upon after he shall have paid above notes.)
James G. Gibbes, Columbia, due February 22, 1866 ... 637 00
James G. Gibbes, Columbia, balance of account cash, due February 22, 1866 ... 85 22
(Collaterals on this account: Lanes, Boyce, & Company, due October 4, 1861, $766 70; A. Toleson, due May 4, 1868, $750.)

STATE OF GEORGIA.

W. J. J. Smith & Co., Ellaville, balance due October 21, 1867 ... $737 09
Cloud & Sheppard, Griffin, balance due April 1, 1867 ... 216 72
Cloud & Sheppard, Griffin, balance due October 2, 1867 ... 498 16
W. L. Parker, Columbus, due August 7, 1867 ... 90 39
W. B. Harris, Fort Valley, due April 17, 1867 ... 80 62
T. Savage, Heyward & Sons, Augusta:
Balance due February 10, 1866 ... 7,719 23
Insurance, 30th February, 1866 ... 113 90
Due June 3, 1866 ... 3,630 89
(There is security by mortgage of land in South Carolina for this debt. The value of the security the assignees are not able to state.)
L. B. Davis, Augusta, due January 15, 1868 ... 993 76
John Thomas, Atlanta, due November 2, 1867 ... 515 26
John Thomas, Atlanta, due December 2, 1867 ... 518 24
In judgment:
A. J. Haralson, Atlanta, due August 5, 1867 ... 889 45
A. J. Haralson, Atlanta, due August 5, 1867 ... 969 27
A. J. Haralson, Atlanta, due August 23, 1867 ... 176 47
Kennon & Klink, Ft. Gaines, due October 26, 1866 ... 1,703 07
Account four months, due October 18, 1866 ... 14 94
Account four months, due October 29, 1866 ... 33 70
Due October 31, 1866 ... 795 14
Due February 5, 1867 ... 1,613 28
Account four months, due November 1, 1866 ... 16 20
Slade & Latimer, Linton, due July 4, 1867, (balance) ... 220 09
Taylor, Williams & Crookshank, Atlanta:
Balance due November 6, 1866 ... 235 94
William H. Taylor, Atlanta, due September 13, 1867 ... 1,618 63
Collateral on this account note of Jas. L. Zackery, due September 13, 1867, for $1,618 63.
Wm. Sawyer, Cuthbert, due November 7, 1867 ... 166 95
Walker & Cobb, Fort Gaines:
Balance due December 25, 1866 ... 578 98
J. S. Montgomery, Cheevertown, due December 1, 1866 ... 852 92
Due January 31, 1867 ... 852 92
Balance of account due August 28, 1866 ... 356 72
Insurance, August 28, 1866 ... 10 01
Account four months, due October 19, 1866 ... 116 39
Account cash October 19, 1866 ... 707 81
Insurance, October 19, 1866 ... 9 08
Geo. P. Barlow, Thomasville, due December 26, 1866 ... 829 94
Due January 2, 1867 ... 649 96
Due March 24, 1867 ... 868 99
Account four months, due September, 3, 1866 ... 13 20
Account four months, due September 4, 1866 ... 25 00
Account four months, due September 29, 1866 ... 50 75
Account cash, due December 31, 1866 ... 466 98
Account four months, due December 31, 1866 ... 228 32
Insurance, December 31, 1866 ... 7 66
E. W. Munday, Atlanta:
Due July 23, 1867 ... 485 16
Due August 17, 1867 ... 487 43
Due September 2, 1867 ... 960 56
Due September 18, 1867 ... 75 59
M. C. Holloway & Company, Dublin:
Due January 9, 1867 ... 792 72
Mrs. M. A. Sands, Thomaston:
Balance due January 13, 1867 ... 1,230 11
Account cash due, October 4, 1866 ... 406 90
Account four months, due October 18, 1866 ... 516 25
Insurance, October 18, 1866 ... 6 74
Account cash due October 18, 1866 ... 96 06
Account cash due October 31, 1866 ... 237 47
Insurance, October 31, 1866 ... 2 62
Cash paid, August 15, 1867 ... 156 60
J. W. Buffington & Co., Dawson:
Due February 13, 1866 ... 422 04
Due March 7, 1866 ... 685 74
Baldwin & Company, Dawson:
Due October 1, 1867 ... 372 11
Wade, F. Sandford & Company, Thomasville:
Balance due January 29, 1867 ... 727 19
Ragland & Andrews, Cuthbert:
Balance due May 28, 1867 ... 208 64
Due July 29, 1867 ... 250 23
W. P. Turner & Company, Cuthbert:
Balance due October 13, 1867 ... 774 73
A. P. G. Harris, Macon:
Due January 12, 1866 ... 693 10
Due February 15, 1866 ... 2,098 27
Balance of account cash, due October 12, 1865 ... 198 32
Account cash, due October 13, 1865 ... 400 00
Account cash, due October 20, 1865 ... 380 21
Cash, December 29, 1866 ... 5 00
B. F. Green, Greensboro:
Balance due April 11, 1866 ... 117 25
J. W. McClendon, West Point:
Due August 5, 1867 ... 150 55
M. Frank, Atlanta, due February 22, 1867 ... 547 88
Haywood Harris, Dahlonega:
Due February 26, 1867 ... 849 38
Vanoover & Howard, Dawson:
Due August 29, 1867 ... 775 90
Account at four months, due November 1, 1866 ... 164 51
Vanoover & Lewis, Dawson:
Due August 29, 1867 ... 472 45
Dr. W. H. Whitehead, Indian Springs:
Balance due May 5, 1867 ... 258 81
Due August 5, 1867 ... 741 69
Sams & Arthur, Calhoun:
Due March 2, 1868 ... 314 79
Account cash, due October 27, 1865 ... 161 70
W. C. Danner, Agent, Augusta:
Due January 31, 1866 ... 1,197 93
Due February 11, 1866 ... 1,197 93
Due March 19, 1866 ... 237 15
John M. Mills, Lawrenceville:
Balance due March 3, 1868 ... 183 27

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

D. P. Carlan, Chattanooga:
Balance due June 12, 1867 ... $420 99
Due July 7, 1867 ... 306 88
Due August 3, 1867 ... 353 59

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Ransom Goodwin, Agent, Eufaula:
Balance due August 12, 1867 ... $389 77
Balance due February 12, 1868 ... 429 64
Balance due May 12, 1868 ... 429 64
Balance due August 12, 1868 ... 429 64
S. C. Ward, Centre:
Due July 11, 1866, (balance) ... 127 37
P. J. Chisolm, Centre:
Due July 11, 1866 ... 298 07
R. C. Stewart, Clayton:
Due November 10, 1866 ... 336 42
Due May 11, 1867 ... 342 97
H. F. Nettleton, Demopolis:
Due May 4, 1867 ... 341 14
Due June 3, 1867 ... 343 13
Due August 4, 1867 ... 692 82
Hardy, Beeman & McGehee, Eufaula:
Due August 16, 1867 ... 640 49
Account, cash due April 9, 1867 ... 56 10
Insurance ... 62
Account cash, due July 10, 1867 ... 66 00
Account at four months, due July 10, 1867 ... 78 00
J. C. Byan, Eufaula:
Due December 28, 1866 ... 1,843 16
Balance account cash, August 23, 1866 ... 587 75
Balance account cash, August 24, 1866 ... 661 78
Balance account cash, August 28, 1866 ... 660 64
Balance account cash, August 29, 1866 ... 19 84
Insurance, August 29, 1866 ... 11 87
Insurance, August 29, 1866 ... 9 93
Insurance, August 29, 1866 ... 9 60
R. Dreyfus, Montgomery:
Balance, due October 21, 1867 ... 480 46
Edward Richards, Ozark:
Due August 15, 1867 ... 595 01
Due September 15, 1867 ... 595 01
Draft returned ... 25
King & Branscomb, Union Springs:
Balance, due January 6, 1867 ... 108 14
Insurance, September 18, 1866 ... 2 48
Insurance, October 14, 1867 ... 4 44
A. McKenzie, Eufaula:
Balance, due January 18, 1867 ... 67 68
Scott & Talbert, Liberty Hill:
Balance, due January 17, 1867 ... 177 33
Cherry, Preston & Company, Opelika:
Balance, due November 30, 1867 ... 30 41
Pruitt & Woodruff, Benton:
Due February 20, 1860 ... 808 12
McRae, McEachorn & Pearson, Clayton:
Due October 8, 1867 ... 974 87
Draft returned, October 4, 1867 ... 25
J. N. Webb, Eufaula:
Due July 24, 1867 ... 369 06
Due October 26, 1867 ... 279 68
P. Happel, Greensboro:
Due January 25, 1866 ... 1,192 91
Due July 15, 1866 ... 53 33

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

S. W. Younkin, Brookhaven:
Due November 3, 1387 ... $1,042 07
A. Warren, De Sota:
Due October 11, 1867 ... 618 46
Due November 11, 1867 ... 570 96
W. P. Baggett, Brookhaven:
Due January 2, 1867 ... 2,029 93
Balance, account cash, November 16, 1866 ... 11 78
Account at four months, November 16, 1866 ... 1,237 19
Account at four months, November 24, 1866 ... 58 25
J. Morin, Winona, due January 18, 1868 ... 681 54
H. Silverberg & Bro., Natchez, due November 16, 1867 ... 393 85
S. Stine, Vicksburg, due February 7, 1868 ... 1,049 22

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Woods, Ray & Daniels, Eunice:
Balance due December 6, 1866 ... $430 44

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Knight & Frazier, Lake City:
Balance due December 16, 1866 ... $660 68
Balance due September 5, 1866 ... 453 94
Account cash, due November 9, 1867 ... 27 00
S. Katzenberg, Madison:
Due February 4, 1867 ... 2,374 24
Account at four months, November 13, 1866 ... 230 41
W. H. Harvey & Company, Greenwood:
Due August 13, 1867 ... 214 40
Balance account, cash April 10, 1867 ... 128 34

TEXAS.

Simeon Little, Waco:
Due January 25, 1867 ... $1,606 45
A. Haber, Jr., Houston:
Balance due June 29, 1867 ... 1,645 48

ACCOUNTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Gurauer & Company:
Cash, August 31, 1866 ... $500 02
Cash, September 3, 1866 ... 25 20
Cash, September 11, 1866 ... 17 94
Expense, July 17, 1866 ... 5 00
Total ... $548 16
H. Wade:
Due September 2, 1867 ... $57 28
Due September 4, 1867 ... 12 72
Total ... $70 00
Julius Simon:
Balance due, 1867 ... $2 47
John Lynd:
Cash, October 18, 1867 ... 102 87
Cash, October 17, 1867 ... 228 53
Total ... $331 40
King, Barth & Company:
Cash, 5 per cent., October 24, 1866 ... 67 20
Four months, October 22, 1866 ... 57 00
Total ... $124 20
C. Marks:
Cash, October 17, 1867 ... $392 04
Cash, October 22, 1867 ... 280 00
Cash, October 28, 1867 ... 197 52
Total ... $869 56
J. G. M. & S. C. Buffaloe:
Cash, October 10, 1867 ... $5 63
C. Schwartz:
Balance due October 12, 1867 ... 3 39
Julius Schwab:
Cash, October 2, 1867 ... $212 49
Four months, October 2, 1867 ... 43 88
Check unpaid, October 10, 1867 ... 77 04
Total ... $333 41
James Freel:
Cash, October 5, 1866 ... $275 00
Cash, 5 per cent., November 6, 1866 ... 96 73
Cash, November 6, 1866 ... 131 81
Total ... $503 54
M. Schloss:
Cash, 5 per cent., September 17, 1866 ... $22 28
Cash, 5 per cent., September 20, 1866 ... 29 01
Total ... $51 69
David Mayer:
Four months, October 10, 1867 ... $14 90

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Morris & Co., Greenpoint:
Balance due October 8, 1867 ... $22 14
Dr. Willis De Hass, Brooklyn, L. I.:
Cash, April 27, 1866 ... 472 85
A. J. Crawford, Brooklyn, L. I.:
Cash, April 6, 1866 ... 30 46
Eaton & Van Syce, Mexico:
Balance due August 28, 1865 ... 68 53
Due September 9, 1865 ... 62 50
Total ... $131 03
Hugh Connolly, Watertown:
Balance due June 8, 1865 ... $78 60
Wait & Rulison, Carthage:
Four months, September 21, 1867 ... 39 96
Seaman & Wilson, Babylon:
Four months, August 27, 1867 ... 21 00
E. A. Hulburt, Rochester:
Four months, September 30, 1867 ... 16 50
W. J. Dunlap, Agent, Lockport:
October 3, 1867, (stamps,) ... $1 65
Cash, October 15, 1867 ... 168 00
Four months, October 15, 1867 ... 102 86
Four months, November 1, 1867 ... 389 63
Cash, November 1, 1867 ... 23 44
Total ... $685 58
Less cash, March 24, 1869 ... $136 76
Hutchinson & Moot, Canastota:
Four months, September 24, 1867 ... $40 15
Hall & Packard, Troy:
Stamps, September 6, 1867 ... 1 10
Ralph Hooker, Carthage:
April 25, 1867, account cash ... 134 02
April 27, 1868, account four months ... 16 30
April 27, 1867, account cash ... 87 38
Total ... $237 90

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Connolly & Company, Newark:
Balance of account cash, 5 per cent., due October 23, 1867 ... $35 18
Balance of account cash, October 23, 1867 ... 23 44
Balance of account cash, November 2, 1867 ... 52 27
Total ... $111 27
J. Levy, New-Brunswick:
Cash, May 10, 1866 ... $88 66
Check unpaid, November 14, 1867 ... 272 77
Total ... $361 37
Levy & Friedman, Heightstown:
Cash, May 10, 1866 ... $92 67
Cash, 5 off, May 10, 1866 ... 195 30
Cash, May 10, 1866 ... 28 66
Check unpaid, November 14, 1866 ... 398 02
Total ... $714 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Jane Courtney, Scranton:
Balance of account cash, due October 9, 1867 ... $90 09
Four months, October 9, 1867 ... 131 49
Total ... $221 58
Less cash, March 12, 1869 ... $125
L. De Lacroix & Company, Philadelphia:
Cash, April 25, 1867 ... $478 33

STATE OF OHIO.

Ford & Wagner, Cleveland:
Balance of account, four months, October 17, 1866 ... $982 15
H. W. Chamberlin, Delaware:
Balance, March 28, 1866 ... $924 60
Four months, March 28, 1866 ... 794 21
Cash, March 29, 1869 ... 75 98
Total ... $1,794 79
Less cash, January 8, 1869 ... $28 00

STATE OF INDIANA.

J. F. Lindley, New-Albany:
Balance November 15, 1865 ... $108 07
T. M. Elliott, Evansville:
Four months, October 25, 1867 ... $99 77
Four months, November 4, 1867 ... 9 69
Total ... $109 46
Yergens & Company, Fort Wayne:
Balance due April 29, 1865 ... $1,227 58
Balance due March 31, 1866 ... 3,255 27
Total ... $4,482 85
Pratt Brothers, Connersville:
Balance February 14, 1866 ... $521 33
Cash, February 17, 1866 ... 416 77
Four months, February 17, 1866 ... 199 11
Total ... $1,137 21

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Haas, Woodward & Company, Hudson:
Four months, September 27, 1867 ... $63 03

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

John Canning, Watertown:
Four months, September 7, 1867 ... $66 18

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

P. D. Christian & Brother, Lynchburg:
Cash, November 9, 1867 ... $38 40
N. S. Edmonds, Boydton:
Balance September 26, 1865 ... 18 89
Lockett & Company, Farmville:
Four months balance, September 17, 1867 ... 37 97

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A. J. Thomas, Washington:
Balance four months, April 2, 1866 ... $207 38
A. Mickel, Chapel Hill:
Balance, March 26, 1866 ... 351 38
A. N. & J. McKimmon, Raleigh:
Cash, March 14, 1867 ... 302 60
Four months, March 14, 1867 ... 435 33
Cash March 16, 1867 ... 237 25
Four months, March 16, 1867 ... 278 74
Insurance, March 19, 1867 ... 3 53
Cash, March 22, 1867 ... 34 22
Four months, March 22, 1867 ... 84 57
Cash loan, November 9, 1867 ... 87 60
Total ... $1,463 84
Drake & Avant, Rocky Mount:
To cash, November 9, 1867 ... $25 00
A. & S. Witcover, Wilmington:
Four months, September 21, 1867 ... 11 05

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Brown & Smith, Anderson C. H.:
Cash 5 per cent., February 21, 1866 ... $44 50
Four months, February 21, 1866 ... 63 47
Total ... $107 97

STATE OF GEORGIA.

G. F. Bell, Oglethorpe:
Four months, October 1, 1867 ... $170 48
Peck, Thompson & Company, Atlanta:
Balance of account at four months, September 4, 1867 ... 208 67
Carmichael & Forsyth, Montezuma:
Four months, October 2, 1867 ... 135 83
Levy Cohen, Atlanta:
Cash, September 21, 1867 ... 16 60
Four months, September 21, 1867 ... 7 88
Four months, September 25, 1867 ... 7 25
Total ... $31 13
J. W. Bellah & Company, Barnesville:
Four months, April 2, 1866 ... $124 09
Four months, April 2, 1868 ... 63 50
Total ... $187 59
Lewis Paullin, Fort Gaines:
Four months, June 3, 1867 ... $35 75
J. H. White & Company, Atlanta:
Four months, October 5, 1867 ... 97 42
C. W. Rawson, Albany:
Four months, April 13, 1867 ... 423 79
Cash, April 13, 1867 ... 115 89
Insurance, April 13, 1867 ... 5 94
Total ... $545 62
B. Jackson, Columbus:
Four months, Sept. 20, 1867 ... $207 37
W. H. H. Phelps, Columbus:
Four months, November 14, 1865 ... 217 13
Balance of account at 30 days, November 14, 1865 ... 48 69
Total ... $265 82
W. O. Sandwich, Thomaston:
Four months, October 30, 1866 ... $18 27
Cash, November 24, 1866 ... 92 82
Four months, November 24, 1866 ... 67 02
Insurance, November 24, 1866 ... 1 76
Total ... $179 87
S. B. Wight, Atlanta:
Balance, four months, October 3, 1867 ... $4 00
J. C. Boyleston & Brother, Dawson:
Cash, October 6, 1866 ... 150 27
Four months, October 6, 1866 ... 566 98
Insurance, October 6, 1866 ... 12 89
Total ... $730 14
W. J. Vason, Albany:
Expenses on collecting drafts, November 21, 1867 ... $15 41
Wellborn & Bellah, Atlanta:
Balance, March 21, 1866 ... 854 08

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Donnelly & Bowne, Memphis:
Balance at four months, October 3, 1866 ... $1,237 53
Four months, October 5 ... 6 50
Four months, October 6 ... 29 00
Four months, October 6 ... 331 25
Total ... $1,604 28
Levy & Company, Nashville:
Cash at 5 per cent., March 6, 1866 ... $1,289 24
M. Christal, Memphis:
Cash, December 10, 1866 ... 5 00
Four months, December 1, 1866 ... 581 89
Total ... $586 88
N. Y. & E. Tenn. Iron Company, Greenville:
Insurance, August 11, 1867 ... 4 31

STATE OF ALABAMA.

James Lahey & Company, Montgomery:
Four months, September 13, 1867 ... $683 59
Four months, September 19, 1867 ... 38 48
Four months, September 19, 1867 ... 17 54
Total ... $739 61
C. W. Fenn & Company, Louisville:
Four months, September 2, 1867 ... 53 21
B. Byrd & Company, Courtland:
Four months, August 31, 1867 ... 22 00

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Bisbee & Carter, Bogue Chitto:
Balance account cash, November 23, 1866 ... $58 09
Four months, November 23, 1866 ... 564 05
Four months, November 24, 1866 ... 86 23
Total ... $708 37
C. A. Edwards, Winona:
Four months, December 26, 1866 ... $66 38
Cash, December 26, 1866 ... 146 97
Insurance, December 26, 1866 ... 1 48
Total ... $214 83
W. D. Murphy, Hazlehurst:
Four months, October 12, 1866 ... $414 09
Balance account cash, December 13, 1866 ... 272 51
Four months, December 13, 1866 ... 238 57
Total ... $925 17
Bisbee & Carter No. 2, Grenada:
Four months, December 26, 1866 ... $502 92
Cash, December 26, 1866 ... 470 82
Total ... $973 74
Cowan & Chapin, Agents, Vicksburg:
Balance of account at four months, March 9, 1866 ... $72 75
Four months, April 9, 1866 ... 280 26
Total ... $353 01

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Edmunson & Welshans, Baton Rouge:
Acceptance of G. Dubroca, due April 23, 1868 ... $629 50
Acceptance of G. Dubroca, due July 23, 1868 ... 641 60
Total ... $1,271 10
John Wolverstein, New-Orleans:
Balance March 8, 1866 ... 697 38

STATE OF FLORIDA.

A. E. Eichelberger, Sumterville:
Balance November 8, 1868 ... $56 13
C. S. Harby, Madison:
Four months, October 18, 1867 ... 415 99
Cash, October 18, 1867 ... 371 29
Insurance, October 18, 1867 ... 8 66
Total ... $795 94

STATE OF TEXAS.

Lee & Wilson, Houston:
Acceptance of J. M. Wardwell, July 29, 1867 ... $1,700 00
Acceptance of J. M. Wardwell, August 9, 1866 ... 900 00
Total ... $2,600 00
J. M. Fraim, Waco:
Four months, February 9, 1867 ... $1,039 98
Balance due February 13, 1867 ... 387 48
Four months, February 13, 1867 ... 459 07
Cash, May 15, 1867 ... 83 86
Four months, May 15, 1867 ... 285 13
Insurance, May 15, 1867 ... 13 80
Total ... $2,269 32
Labott & Greenwald, Huntsville:
Due October 20, 1865 ... $2,756 94

Dated 27th March, 1869.

BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY,
WILLIAM S. WILSON,
JOHN BYERS, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Backruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy on the 24th day of March, 1869, on the petition of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, creditors of the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, lately trading under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named, praying that an order might be made for the sale of the following described Acceptance, Promissory Notes and Account for Merchandise sold and delivered, held by the said The Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, to the said bank, the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described Acceptance, Promissory Notes and Account, that is to say:

ACCEPTANCE.

Made and signed by Thomas R. Cobb & Sons, of Norfolk, Va., of draft of Tracy, Irwin & Company, upon the said Thomas R. Cobb & Sons, due 15th November, 1867 ... $1,756 75

PROMISSORY NOTES.

C. W. Clapp & Company, Hartford, Conn.:
Due 23d December, 1867 ... $359 27
T. A. Merriman, Rocky Mount, N. C.:
Due 8th January, 1868 ... 1,206 67
E. Scott & Company, Charleston, S. C.:
Due 13th December, 1867 ... 343 31
A. & S. Witcover, Wilmington, N. C.:
Due 11th January, 1868 ... 565 77
Moses, Durant & Nettles, Sumter, S. C.:
Due 8th January, 1868 ... 390 86
N. Lyon, West Point, Ga.:
Due 20th December, 1867 ... 567 29
W. J. J. Smith & Company, Ellaville, Ga.:
Due 21st December, 1867 ... 336 51
J. H. Wadsworth, Friendship, Ga.:
Due 19th December, 1867 ... 621 70
C. Warner & Company, Augusta, Ga.:
Due 13th January, 1868 ... 874 73
C. P. Roberts, Macon, Ga.:
Due 2d January, 1868 ... 899 66
J. D. A. Murphy & Company, Augusta, Ga.:
Due 10th December, 1867 ... 780 57
J. D. A. Murphy & Company, Augusta, Ga.:
Due 10th March, 1867 ... 793 55
J. A. Leonard, Talbotton, Ga. ... 3 40
Shield & Smith, Agents, Warrenton, Ga.:
Due 14th February, 1868, (indorsed by P. A. Eakins.) ... 1,859 43
M. C. & A. M. Goldsmith, Fort Deposit, Ala.:
Due 14th January, 1868 ... 1,426 40
William Thomson, Shorters' Depot:
Due 16th January, 1868 ... 246 65
J. & J. A. Pace, Salem, Ala.:
Due 10th January, 1868 ... 774 30
E. O. Petty, Clayton, Ala.:
Due 4th November, 1867, (indorsed by Chas. Petty) ... 648 82
McGilvray & Lee, Clayton, Ala.:
Due 13th January, 1868 ... 734 15
J. Lewy & Company, Montgomery, Ala.:
Due 27th December, 1867 ... 438 98
S. W. Younkin, Brookhaven, Miss.:
Due 20th December, 1867 ... 612 63
J. Fellner, Brother & Company, Jacksonville, Fla.:
Due 20th January, 1868 ... 820 69
George J. Holmes, Charlotteville, Va.:
Due 2d December, 1867, (to the order of T. W. Ashby & Co., and indorsed by them) ... 232 79
Tally, Brown & Company, Atlanta, Ga.:
Due — July, 1868 ... 423 64
Tally, Brown & Company, Atlanta, Ga.:
Due — August, 1868 ... 423 64

ACCOUNT.

Against Wilson G. Lamb, Jr., of Wilmington, N. C., for merchandise sold and delivered, amounting to One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Seventy-five Cents, for which the acceptance of Thomas R. Cobb & Sons, above mentioned, was given ... $1,756 75

The proceeds and avails of the said sale, after deducting the fees and expenses of the same, to be deducted from the amount of the indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts aforesaid, to the said the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Dated 27th March, 1862.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy, on the 24th day of March, 1869, on the petition of Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Company, creditors of the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, lately trading under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named, praying that an order might be made for the sale of the following described Debt, held by the said Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Company as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company to the said Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Company, the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction room of Robert Somerville, No. 31 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the debt due upon the following-described Promissory Note, that is to say:

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Made by Wicks Van Alstyne & Company, dated New-York, November 20, 1867, payable three months after date, to the order of themselves, and indorsed by them, for two thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents, upon which there was paid on the 24th day of October, 1868, the sum of twelve hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents.

The proceeds and avails of the said sale, after deducting the fees and expenses of the same, to be deducted from the amount of the indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts aforesaid, to the said Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Company.

Dated 27th March, 1869.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy, on the 24th day of March, 1869, on the petition of Benkard & Hutton, creditors of the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong, and Joseph U. Orvis, lately trading under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named, praying that an order might be made for the sale of the following-described eleven promissory notes, held by the said Benkard & Hutton, as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company to the said Benkard & Hutton, the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction-room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described eleven promissory notes, that is to say:

PROMISSORY NOTES.

N. Lyon, Apelika, Ala.:
Due 19th November, 1867 ... $550 96
A. Goldschmidt, New-York:
Due 11th January, 1868 ... 692 70
W. J. Dunlap, Lockport, N. Y.:
Due 15th February, 1868 ... 524 22
Levi Overholzer, Vincennes, Ind.:
Due 15th February, 1868 ... 693 33
J. R. Casselberry, Philadelphia:
Due 20th March, 1868 ... 250 88
Carmichael & Forsyth, Montezuma, Ga.:
Due 10th November, 1867 ... 324 39
J. W. Smallwood & Company, Washington, N. C.:
Due 13th December, 1867 ... 745 33
W. J. Dunlap, Jr., Lockport, N. Y.:
Due 15th January, 1868 ... 524 22
E. A. Hurlbut, Rochester, N. Y.:
Due 17th January, 1868 ... 1,773 67
F. C. Hopkins, Liberty, Va.:
Due 13th March, 1868 ... 146 13
F. C. Hopkins, Liberty, Va.:
Due 13th February, 1868 ... 146 14

The proceeds and avails of the said sale, after deducting the fees and expenses of the same, to be deducted from the amount of the indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts aforesaid, to the said Benkard & Hutton.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

Dated 27th March, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy on the 31st day of October, 1868, on the petition of Francis N. Tracy, praying that an order might be made for the sale, under the direction of the Register in Bankruptcy, of certain promissory notes, indorsed by the said Wm. W. Tracy, Jas. Willson, Thomas J. Strong, and Joseph U. Orvis, bankrupts above named, trading under the firm name of Tracy, Irwin & Company, as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company to the said Frances N. Tracy, the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction-room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described promissory notes, that is to say:

PROMISSORY NOTES.

E. Scott & Company, Charleston, S. C. ... $343 29
P. A. Stockton, Quincy, Fla ... 579 86
W. J. Dunlap, Lockport, N. Y ... 524 22
McGilvray & Lee, Clayton, Ala ... 1,272 90
Ira Wilson, Belvidere, Ill ... 1,257 72
J. Semel, Jefferson, Texas ... 1,997 41
R. D. Hardaway, Thomastown, Ga ... 238 82
Susan Davis, Hornsville, N. Y ... 426 14
L. C. Hopkins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio ... 2,086 27
Homer W. Styron, Hatteras Inlet, N. C ... 69 99
Julius G. Tucker, Augusta, Ga ... 890 21
Julius G. Tucker, Augusta, Ga ... 890 21
Julius G. Tucker, Augusta, Ga ... 890 21

The proceeds and avails of the said sale, after deducting the fees and expenses of the same, to be deducted from the amount of the indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts aforesaid, to the said Francis N. Tracy.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

Dated 26th March, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy, of the 3d day of October, 1868, on the petition of Catharine M. Tracy, an infant, by Eliza R. Tracy, her general guardian, praying that an order might be made for the sale, under the direction of the Register in Bankruptcy, of certain promissory notes, draft and acceptance, indorsed by the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, the bankrupts above named, trading under the firm name of Tracy, Irwin & Company, as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company to the said Catharine M. Tracy.

The undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings of this bankruptcy, will sell, at public auction, at the auction-room of ROBERT SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described promissory notes, draft and acceptance, that is to say:

PROMISSORY NOTES.

E. B. Loyless, Dawson, Ga ... $678 41
E. B. Loyless & Son, Oglethorpe, Ga ... 457 48
E. B. Loyless & Son, Oglethorpe, Ga ... 574 09
J. H. White & Company, Atlanta, Ga ... 766 83
L. C. Hopkins & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio ... 792 19

DRAFT AND ACCEPTANCE.

E. B. Loyless & Son, on and accepted by E. B. Loyless & Company, Dawson, Ga ... $3,650 58

The proceeds and avails of the said sale, after deducting the fees and expenses of the same, to be deducted from the amount of the indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts aforesaid, to the said Catharine M. Tracy.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

Dated 27th March, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy on the 24th day of March, 1869, on the petition of John S. Barry & Company, creditors of the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong, and Joseph U. Orvis, lately trading under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named, praying that an order might be made for the sale of the following-described acceptance, and promissory notes held by the said John S. Barry & Company, as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, to the said John S. Barry & Company, the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction-room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described promissory notes and acceptance, that is to say:

PROMISSORY NOTES.

W. L. Dodson, due 30th December, 1867 ... $947 32
S. Cherry & Company, due 28th March, 1869 ... 488 21
Wadlington & Company, due 2d January, 1868 ... 571 26
Elder & Cook, due 2d January, 1868 ... 365 85
J. W. Stalnaker & Company, due 8th January, 1868 ... 1,069 10
Pow & Wiglesworth, due 1st January, 1868 ... 982 81
A. S. Witcover & Company, due 29th December, 1867 ... 436 25
A. S. Witcover & Company, due 1st January, 1868 ... 565 77

ACCEPTANCE.

Hart Collins, due 31st December, 1867 ... $686 66
W. W. Hendricks, due ... 1,009 01
Total ... $7,122 24

COLLECTED ON ACCOUNT OF ABOVE.

Hart Collins ... $322 29
W. W. Hendricks ... 50 00
Total ... $382 29
Grand total ... $6,739 95

The proceeds and avails of the said sale, after deducting the fees and expenses of the same, to be deducted from the amount of the indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts aforesaid, to the said John S. Barry & Company.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

Dated 27th MARCH, 1869.

The assignees also give notice that they will sell, at the same time and place:
1 Herring fire-proof safe.
1 large clock.

BENJAMIN Y. PIFFEY,
WILLIAM S. WILSON,
JOHN BYERS, } Assignees.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, COMPRISING THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, THE PROPERTY OF WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEURS NOW ABROAD. ALSO THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF OUR FAVORITE ARTIST, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, to be sold without reserve at the "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

On the evenings of TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock each evening. In this sale will be found the works of many celebrated favorite American and European artists, viz.:

C. Huard,	Willems,	Huntington,
Müller,	Carolus,	East. Johnson,
De Brackaleer,	Boser,	S. Coleman,
Dubasty,	Salmon,	Cropsey,
Duverger,	Deshayes,	Shattuck,
Meyerheim,	Muhle,	Sonntag,
Hildebrandt,	W. Shayer, Sr.,	G. H. Hall,
Trayer,	Yarnold,	T. Hicks,
Brochart,	C. R. Leslie,	Hinckley,
Le Poitevin,	C. Stanfield,	E. May,
Delacroix,	Boddington,	Bispham,
Chantreul,	Lockhorst,	Dolph,
Dillens,	Jacobson,	Chapin,
Noterman,	Diddaert,	E. D. Lewis,
Verschuur,	Stache,	Geo. Inness,
Vaarberg,	Kruseman,	Jno. Williamson,
H. Von Seben,	Vertin,	J. O. B. Inman,
H. Savery,	Roberts,	S. J. Guy,
Leickert,	Stanley,	Hekking,
L. Smetz,	Cooper,	Blakelock,
H. Schaep,	F. B. Meyer,	Howland,

and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of fine paintings, sold by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively sold without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION, FREE, as above, on and from THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 West 24th-st.
MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 East 23d-st.
MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 East 19th-st.
TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 207 East 18th-st.
TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Second-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 West 19th-st.
THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 22d-st.
FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 West 21st-st.
FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 151 West 43d-st.
FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 105 West 44th-st.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE STOCK FARMING IMPLEMENTS, TRUCKS, WAGONS, HARNESS, LUMBER, CONTRACTORS' TOOLS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Townsend Poole, South Fordham, on Central-av., near Morris-st., about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Tremont:

HORSES, &c.—15 valuable horses, suitable for carriage, road and work horses, 2 mules, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull.

WAGONS, &c.—1 buggy, 1 sulky, 1 depot wagon, 1 rockaway, sleighs, harness, &c.

Farming implements of all kinds, mowing-machines, lawn-cutters, horse-rakes, plows, cultivators, &c.

Large truck, spring wagon, lumber wagon, carts, stone-boats, derricks, dirt cars, contractors' and blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c.

LUMBER.—Oak, ash, hickory and chestnut planks, cedar and chestnut posts, &c.

Also, some household furniture, &c.

Descriptive catalogues can be had at the residence of Mr. Poole, South Fordham, at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or at the railroad depot, Tremont.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869. }

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21,

At Judiciary-square depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of HOSPITAL PROPERTY, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found Woods' Practice, 200 copies; Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies; Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies; Dispensatory, 330 copies; Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies; Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies; Woodward's Manual, 500 copies; Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies; Thomson's Conspectus, Longmore on Gunshot Wounds, Guthrie's Surgery and other valuable works.

Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces; Carbonate of Zinc, 1,500 ounces; Powdered Cubebs, 2,000 pounds, and a large variety of other medicines.

Desiccated Egg, 8,000 pounds; Prescription Scales, Teeth Extracting Sets, Scarificators, Bullet Forceps, Spring Lancets, Trephining Cases, Exsecting Cases, Field Cases, &c.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of physicians and druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.

Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence of David T. Valentine, No. 106 East 25th-st., between Lexington and Fourth avs., the entire furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and velvet carpets, brocatel and lace curtains, parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, arm-chairs, mantel clocks, etagere ornaments, black-walnut and rosewood bedroom suites, curtains and cornices, lounges, arm-chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed linen, &c., black-walnut extension table, buffet, side tables, china, dinner and tea sets, glassware, &c., bookcase, book shelves, library table, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen and basement furniture. The extensive library of books will be sold at our store, No. 37 Nassau-st., and notice of which will be given. By order of the executor.

J. PAULDING, Executor.

TUESDAY, 20TH,

At No. 476 West 34th-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture.

Particulars to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 20TH,

At No. 384 Bleecker-st., mortgage sale of machinery, tools, materials, office furniture, &c.

Particulars to-morrow.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on SATURDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of fine Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, elegant parlor suites in satin, reps, brocatel, &c., centre tables, etageres, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, bedroom suites, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, pianos, office furniture, railing, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 21st, 22d and 23d inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, part of the stock of B. F. A. Henrich, Esq., at No. 150 Broadway and No. 91 Liberty-st., including bronze groups and figures, bronze, marble, ormolu and alabaster clocks; Parian and Bisque groups and figures, Bohemian glass, terra cotta goods, toys, dolls, oil-paintings, &c. On exhibition MONDAY and TUESDAY, 19th and 20th. N. B.—Sale of Belgian glassware to the trade on FRIDAY, April 23. Catalogues at sale, or of the auctioneer, at No. 101 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND 7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, MADE BY CHICKERING & SONS, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, &c.

On SATURDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 435 West 23d-st., (London Terrace,) velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suite; mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, wardrobes, extension table, lounges, centre tables, curled hair mattresses, gilt and decorated French china dinner service, &c.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

BY TRAVER & ESLER, OFFICE NO. 58 LIBERTY ST.—Auction sale of Manhattan Metallurgical and Chemical Works, Nos. 552 and 554 West 28th-st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock. Machinery, furnaces, amalgamators, fixtures, office furniture; also, the lease of premises. These works are in complete order to commence work at once.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on FRIDAY, 23d of April, on the premises, 5½ miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, on Jackson-av., overlooking and with magnificent views of Flushing Bay, East River and surrounding country, the beautiful residence and extensive training stables of Samuel J. Jackson.

WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of liquors, cigars, billiard tables and fixtures, of the well-known billiard and sample room, No. 256 Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at No. 101 Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock, a large stock of furniture, carpets, glass and plated ware; also, books, book-cases, tables, &c., moved for convenience of sale. Particulars at sale.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., respectfully announce to those intending to remove the present season that they are prepared to give their attention to sales at private residences in the same prompt and careful manner which has characterized their business for many years past. Weekly sales of furniture also at their spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for those desirous of this means of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF GOUPIL & CO., M. KNOEDLER, ESQ., SUCCESSOR.

MINER & BAKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of modern paintings, consigned to M. Knoedler, Esq., by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and other foreign houses, and which, in consequence of removal from his old stand in Broadway to 5th-av. and 22d-st., Mr. Knoedler has received instructions to close out, without reserve. Among others the following highly-esteemed artists of the American, French, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools are represented, viz.:

Kensett,	Merle,	A. Achenbach,
James Hart,	E. Frere,	A. Siegert,
Casilear,	Desgoffee,	Prof. Hubner,
William Hart,	Plassan,	Verboeckhoven,
Gignoux,	Beranger,	Comte-Calix,
Edmonds,	De Jonghe,	Fichel,
Ehninger,	Hamman,	Lobrichon,
Stone,	Le Jeune,	Moulinet,
Nelson,	Aufray,	Amberg,
Parker,	Bosch,	Roffiaen,
C. Heyden,	Paul Weber,	and others,

including also probably the most important work ever received in this country, by Vernet le Comte of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

The above will be open for exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, free, and remain day and evening till evening of sale.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116¾	117½	5-20 Coupon, 67	115	115⅛
Coupon, 1881	117	117⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅞	115⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	110¾	111½	10-40 Regist'd	105	105½
5-20 Coupon, '62	120¾	121	10-40 Coupon	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅞	116⅛	Gold	133	133⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	118	118⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅞	115			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK ... } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG R. R., VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors give notice of their intention to increase the capital stock of the Company, as they are authorized to do by a vote of the stockholders, the same to be offered pro rata to stockholders of record on the closing of the books in June next. Circular notice will be mailed in time, stating conditions to all whose address is known. Those not receiving the same by 1st July, will please send their address to the Treasurer of the Company or to the undersigned,

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the choice of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst. By order of the Directors.

G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk.

BOSTON, April 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CEN. R. R. CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April, 1869. }

TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE STOCK of this Company have been opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who have been appointed the transfer agents.

The certificates will also be countersigned by the St. Nicholas National Bank.

By order of the Board,

B. E. SMITH, President.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.

LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.

Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company.

The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 5-20s, 1862, also due at same time; and, according to present prices, $1,000 5-20s will sell for $300 over our price for $1,000 St. L. & St. J. R.R., while the latter is equally as good security in every respect.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency.

For pamphlets and further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, April 13, 1869, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE ... Late Merchant.
H. C. BEACH ... Vice Pres't Ætna Ins. Co. of N. Y.
JAMES BOWEN ... Late Merchant.
ERASTUS S. BROWN ... Produce, No. 102 Broad.
DAVID DOWS ... of David Dows & Co.
FRANKLIN EDSON ... of Edson, Orr & Chamberlain.
STANLEY H. FLEETWOOD, of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY ... of E. J. & D. E. Hawley.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr. ... of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
PHILIP R. KEARNEY, Secretary New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, of Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston.
AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, Atlantic Dock Elevators.
WILLIAM OOTHOUT ... Iron, No. 3 Cliff-st.
HENRY OOTHOUT ... Late Merchant.
HENRY L. PIERSON ... of Pierson & Co.
RUSSEL STEBBINS ... Late Merchant.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER ... of Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE ... President Gas M. Co.
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT ... Late Merchant.
HENRY WESTON ... Late Merchant.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board GEO. C. SATTERLEE was unanimously re-elected President, and HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON COMPANY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The new seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, having 30 years to run, are now ready for exchange with such holders of those falling due 10th July next as may wish to do so. The coupons are payable 10th July and 10th January. These bonds will be a first and only mortgage on the railroad of this Company, which has been completed and in full operation for many years from this city to Northampton, and earning beyond the expenses and interest on its bonds a fair dividend to its stockholders. The Company registers the bonds in the name of the holder when desired, and all transfers can be registered, thus guarding against loss by fire or robbery. No security offered to the public can be more perfect. A limited amount of these bonds is offered for sale at par and accrued interest, and, as the tax is paid by the Company, they are not taxable to the holders in this State. Non-resident holders are requested to notify the Company of their places of residence and amount held, in order that they may be provided for. All that are not exchanged before 1st June will then be offered to the stockholders. Apply to

S. D. PARDEE, Esq., Treasurer, New-Haven, Conn., or to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST. }

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1885.

Length of road ... 142 miles
Capital stock ... $2,000,000
First mortgage ... 2,000,000
Second mortgage ... 2,000,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Hillsdale Iron Ore Company held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th of April, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the next year.

THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. T. VAIL, Cashier.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by

WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per Cent. on sums up to $5,000. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y. | J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, April 12, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

The minutes of meeting held April five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of the Rector, Wardens and the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity for a donation to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Cunningham presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, for the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of regulating, grading, flagging, &c., Madison-avenue, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of the New-York Hospital, for a donation to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Cunningham presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Hospital, for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and seven cents, and accrued interests, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of paving Church-street with trap-block pavement, charged against the property of said institution, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Petition of St. Mary's Church, at Manhattanville, for a donation to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Jackson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Mary's Church, at Manhattanville, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and accrued interest from June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of laying out a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That the Mayor Leader be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements of its Committees, for the current year.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Betts to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, or exterior line, be regulated and graded, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Bedford-street, from Greenwich to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That Third-avenue from One Hundred Twenty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Reilly to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, southeast corner of Tenth-street and Avenue B, at his own expense, and remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, that Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Ferguson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Free United Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving First-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street, except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks,) with wooden pavement, known as Miller's improved pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eleventh-avenue, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement,) with wooden pavement known as Miller's improved pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the wooden structure on Fourth-avenue, at the rear of Wallack's Theatre, to be removed immediately, as the same is a nuisance to the persons residing or carrying on business in said theatre building on said theatre building and said Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—15.

Negative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Culkin, Daly, Gibney, Cregier—6.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Gibney then moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorised, directed and required to compile the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; that five thousand copies thereof be printed and published under his immediate supervision and direction, to be distributed as follows: Five thousand copies for the Board of Aldermen; five thousand copies for the Board of Assistant Aldermen; one thousand copies for the Mayor, and four thousand copies for the Clerk of the Common Council; and that the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to pay for the compilation and superintending the publication thereof; that amount to be retained by the Comptroller and paid from the appropriation for "City Contingencies" for the present year.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Whereas, The citizens of New-York have ever sympathised with and favored, as far as possible, people wherever struggling against foreign domination; and

Whereas, The people of Cuba are now engaged in a death struggle with the Spanish Imperial power, that has so long scourged the American hemisphere; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do now express their deep-felt sympathy with the people of Cuba in their present struggle against oppression; and that his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to memorialize the Government of the United States in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to render all the assistance in its power to the patriots' cause.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Haughton moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, that on the north side of East Fifteenth-street, from Avenue C to Avenue A, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was concurred in.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the action by which the said paper was laid over be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Gibney then moved that the said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Gosche & Thomas to place two lamps in front of their music hall, situated on Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. J. Regad to remove a watering-trough from number one hundred and fifty-seven to number one hundred and thirty-nine Madison-street; the same to be done at his own expense, and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Laight-street, between Greenwich-street and Washington-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the crosswalk be laid opposite number fifty-eight Whitehall-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Peebles, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from the bulkhead on Water-street, between Grand and East streets, caused by defective stringpiece, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan and Jacob Seebacher, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, for extra services rendered at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in paying laborers, &c., in City Inspector's Department, as per annexed bill.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier, Roberts—3.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Resolved, That on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Breivogel for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse and harness sustained by him in consequence of his horse falling overboard, and being drowned by reason of the defective condition of the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Richard S. Burtsell, for the sum of five hundred and five dollars and forty cents, and interest thereon from September ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to be applied in payment of taxes.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Seventh-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that when the Board adjourns, the adjournment be until Wednesday next, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Saul Yates to keep a watering-trough opposite his premises, number thirty-three New Chambers-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department—the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Irish Tribune newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and the advertisements, &c., of its Committees, until the further order of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That on Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, the curb and gutter stones be reset immediately where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be thoroughly refitted and refurnished by the Street Commissioner, subject to the directions of the Clerk of said Board respecting such repairing and refitting, and the character and extent of the furnishing required.

Which was ordered on file.

Resolved, That the crosswalk be relaid from the northeast corner of Union-square and Fourteenth-street to the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Breivogel for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse and harness sustained by him in consequence of his horse falling overboard, and being drowned by reason of the defective condition of the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Richard S. Burtsell, for the sum of five hundred and five dollars and forty cents, and interest thereon from September ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to be applied in payment of taxes.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Richard S. Burtsell, for the sum of five hundred and five dollars and forty cents, and interest thereon from September ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to be applied in payment of taxes.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Ferguson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Free United Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving First-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street, except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks,) with wooden pavement, known as Miller's improved pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eleventh-avenue, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement,) with wooden pavement known as Miller's improved pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the crosswalk be relaid from the northeast corner of Union-square and Fourteenth-street to the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Franklin-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, number one hundred and eighty-six Franklin-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, requesting the Board to join him in a review of the Fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, on Monday, the nineteenth instant, at three o'clock P. M., Jefferson's birthday.

Which invitation was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That on both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Robinson, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton—7.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Pastor of Saint Stephen's Church, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier—2.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan and Jacob Seebacher, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, for extra services rendered at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in paying laborers, &c., in City Inspector's Department, as per annexed bill.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Hall, to place an iron pump in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy-eight Greenwich-st., the same to be done at his own expense, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving First-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street, (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks,) with wooden pavement, known as Miller's improved pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and to contract for paving Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eleventh-avenue, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement,) with wooden pavement known as Miller's improved pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Breivogel for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse and harness sustained by him in consequence of his horse falling overboard, and being drowned, by reason of the defective condition of the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of the Franklin-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, number one hundred and eighty-six Franklin-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That on both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Breivogel for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse and harness sustained by him in consequence of his horse falling overboard, and being drowned, by reason of the defective condition of the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, East River.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

(In Board of Assistant Aldermen, February eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:)

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly."

(In Board of Aldermen, April fourteen, one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, adopted, as amended, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Emmons Clark, Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, to attend presentation of stand of colors at Seventh Regiment Armory, April nineteen.

Which invitation was accepted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from William A. Wheeler, relative to lighting the City by electricity.

Alderman Moore moved that said communication be referred to a Special Committee of three members.

Which was carried.

The President named as such Special Committee—

Alderman Moore,
Alderman Cuddy and
Alderman Farley.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was lost, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

When it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—11.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

The minutes of meetinv held April twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of the Hariem Methodist Episcopal Church for a donation to pay assessments.

In connection t erewith Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant for the sum of two hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, in favor of James Davis, President of the Board of Trustees of the Hariem Methodist Episcopal Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, as a donation to enable the said trustees to pay an assessment of that amount now due on the property of said church, for the work of building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of property owners on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to rescind resolution ordering said street to be paved with concrete pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Reilly to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, situated on the southeast corner of Tenth-street and Avenue B, the same to be done at his own expense, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Repper moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Laight-street, between Greenwich-street and Washington-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan and Jacob Seebacher, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, for extra services rendered at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in paying laborers, &c., in City Inspector's Department, as per annexed bill.

Alderman Moore moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "Brocklebank and Trainer's Patent."

Alderman Moore moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the carriage-way on the west side of Fourth-avenue, near the intersection of Eighty-seventh-street, to be repaired forthwith.

Alderman McQuade moved that said resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving Fifth-avenue, where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-sixth-street, (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks,) with wooden pavement known as Miller's improved pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and to contract for paving Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eleventh-avenue, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement,) with wooden pavement known as Miller's improved pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

(In Board of Assistant Aldermen, February eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:)

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Fourth assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the salary of the said assistant Clerk to be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly."

(In Board of Aldermen, April fourteen, one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, adopted, as amended, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Emmons Clark, Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, to attend presentation of stand of colors at Seventh Regiment Armory, April nineteen.

Which invitation was accepted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from William A. Wheeler, relative to lighting the City by electricity.

Alderman Moore moved that said communication be referred to a Special Committee of three members.

Which was carried.

The President named as such Special Committee—

Alderman Moore,
Alderman Cuddy and
Alderman Farley.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was lost, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

When it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—11.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

When it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

When it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Connor moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Cuddy again called up said General Order.

When it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Connor—1.

Alderman Hardy then moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the rooms in the City Hall formerly occupied by the County Clerk be and the same are hereby set apart for the use of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and that the resolution heretofore passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, 1863, granting the use of the rooms to the New-York Law Institute Library, be and the same is hereby revoked and repealed.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That Seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "Brocklebank and Trainer's Patent."

Alderman Moore moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "Brocklebank and Trainer's Patent."

Alderman Moore moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the carriage-way on the west side of Fourth-avenue, near the intersection of Eighty-seventh-street, to be repaired forthwith.

Alderman McQuade moved that said resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving Fifth-avenue, where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail-tracks,)-with wooden pavement known as the improved pave ment, (Continental patent.)

Alderman Moore moved that said resolution and ordinance be referred to the Committee on